

Kim Accuses U.S. Of Interference In Korean Politics

By Fred Hiatt

SEOUL — A rejuvenated Kim Dae Jung, now South Korea's chief opposition leader following the elections on Tuesday, harshly criticized the United States on Thursday in comments that appeared to presage new difficulties in U.S.-Korean relations.

Mr. Kim, whose relations with the United States have been complex and ambivalent throughout his career, attacked Washington for "inconsiderate, imprudent interference in the internal politics" of South Korea.

He said at a press conference that the United States had one-sidedly supported President Roh Tae Woo, whose "military regime," Mr. Kim said, "lacks legitimacy."

Washington will have to decide whether to "be the friend of democracy or be the dictator's friend," Mr. Kim said, adding that he would resist U.S. efforts to open South Korea's markets to American farm products.

Mr. Kim will be an influential voice in the National Assembly elected on Tuesday. The ruling party lost control of the legislature for the first time in the nation's modern history, meaning that its conservative administration will no longer be able to manage quietly and unilaterally issues involving trade, defense and economics.

Mr. Kim's Party for Peace and Democracy helped engineer the stunning upset on Tuesday, winning the largest bloc of opposition seats. The ruling Democratic Justice Party won 125 seats, 25 short of a majority in the 299-seat house.

Mr. Kim's party won 71 seats; and two other opposition parties and a handful of independents shared the rest.

The results revived Mr. Kim's fortunes, which had been flagging since he was placed third in a presidential election in December. Younger politicians had been saying that Mr. Kim, 62, should resign, and public pressure had forced him to nominally cede control of his party.

But on Thursday he was back on center stage, his picture hanging in party headquarters and his comments leading the evening newspapers. He discussed his plans for everything from farm policy to medical care in slums as if he were running the country.

"I went to bed wondering what the political world would be like without Kim Dae Jung," one government official said, referring to

election night. "I woke up and he was stronger than ever." The turnaround was all the more remarkable since Mr. Kim's party won only 19 percent of the popular vote on Tuesday, trailing not only the ruling party but another opposition party as well. His support was so concentrated in his home region, however, that his party was able to translate that meager share into a sizable bloc of seats.

Mr. Kim will still need the cooperation of other parties to accomplish much in the National Assembly, and one key opposition bloc led by Kim Jong Pil, a former prime minister, is more conservative and likely to be more pro-American.

The opposition leader, who was at various times jailed, sentenced to death and exiled by past military-installed regimes, said his party will press for investigations into past abuses, including alleged election fraud in the presidential vote in December and alleged corruption among relatives of Chun Doo Hwan, the former president.

Mr. Chun's younger brother was arrested earlier this month and charged with embezzling nearly \$10 million. The scandal widened Tuesday night when former Seoul Mayor, Yum Bo Hym, a Chun appointee and ally, was charged with accepting about \$150,000 in bribes from a construction company in return for city contracts.

The scandal also threatened to move a bit closer to Mr. Chun himself when the Dong-A Ilbo newspaper reported that the city had spent more than \$1 million to buy and beautify land abutting Mr. Chun's private home.

Mr. Kim Dae Jung said he wants to investigate past scandals to reveal the truth, but not "to hurt anyone, not to damage anyone." He also said he is willing to cooperate with Mr. Roh's regime if it shows sincerity in pushing democratic reforms.

But Mr. Kim had few kind words for the United States. He said he has always been a friend of Washington.

"But in light of rapidly rising anti-Americanism, it has been really a gamble for me to defend America in this country," he said.

He then ticked off a list of grievances: President Reagan's White House meeting with Mr. Roh during the presidential campaign in the autumn, the State Department's most recent human rights report praising South Korean progress, the administration's quick acceptance of Mr. Roh's election while Mr. Kim was crying fraud.

Mr. Phillips does not really surprise the Bush camp or concern them too much, since the two men have also been deeply critical of President Ronald Reagan. More of a danger to Mr. Bush, in the eyes of many Republicans, is the possibility that a conservative insurgency could become more widespread.

Mr. Atwater and other Bush officials say this is unlikely. "To the extent that there is a problem," Mr. Atwater said, "it's a matter of getting everybody involved in the campaign."

Jim Pinkerton, director of research for the Bush campaign, said Mr. Bush had continually emphasized issues dear to social conservatives, including his opposition to abortion and his support for school prayer, the death penalty and "a general devotion to family values."

Mr. Pinkerton said that from the point of view of conservatives, "on most social issues, George Bush is right and Michael Dukakis is 100 percent wrong."

The rumblings on the right are a source of some frustration for the Bush campaign, since the vice president has spent the better part of his political career proving that he really is a conservative.

But criticism from Mr. Viguier



A National Front poster in Strasbourg shows an Alsace woman in a chador and the cathedral changed into a mosque.

Racial Issue Perturbs French Electorate

By Barry James

PARIS — France, a country where Celtic, Latin and Germanic peoples have combined to form a nation proud of its status as a "land of asylum" for the politically persecuted, has become embroiled in an election debate on immigration, despite the fact that the number of immigrants has been in decline for the past decade.

Thanks largely to his none-too-subtle exploitation of this issue, Jean-Marie Le Pen, an extreme nationalist, set off what he called a "political earthquake" by winning an unexpectedly high 14.7 percent of the vote in the first round of the presidential election Sunday.

Along the Mediterranean coast, where many North African immigrants have settled, Mr. Le Pen won more than a quarter of the vote, and he was the front-runner in several towns. But he also was the leading nationalist candidate in conservative Alsace, which has a relatively small number of immigrants.

When Mr. Le Pen, invoking the spirit of Joan of Arc as the symbol of French racial purity, speaks of immigrants, he is not referring to the likes of Zola, Marie Curie, Rousseau, Lully, Neckler and others who have helped mold the nation's culture and character.

He means Moslems, specifically the North African Arabs, African blacks and Asians who do much of the menial work in Paris, Marseille and other big cities and who are commonly blamed for unemployment and the high rate of crime in many rough areas.

Mr. Le Pen and his followers have warned that Islam is slowly replacing traditional Catholic values in France.

Although Mr. Le Pen was eliminated in the first round, his strong showing cast a shadow over the French political scene. Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, the surviving candidate of the right, needs the 4.4 million votes that went to Mr. Le Pen, but political commentators say he would alienate his more moderate supporters if he toyed too openly with his rival's ideas.

President Francois Mitterrand, the Socialist candidate, helped bring the immigration issue to the political foreground by suggesting that foreign residents be allowed to vote in local elections. Observers say he stands to benefit from the disarray on the right that this suggestion has caused.

Since the end of the colonial war in Algeria 26 years ago, France, with a population of 55.5 million, has become home to about three million Moslems from countries as far apart as Morocco and Pakistan; Mauritius and Turkey.

Sociologists argue whether they eventually will become assimilated with the consequent elimination of their religious and social differences, or become integrated while remaining a distinctive Islamic community. With about 80 percent of the North Africans who marry taking a non-Arab partner, slow assimilation seems more likely.

There are more nominal Moslems in France than either Protestants or Jews. But they have little in common with each other. They are increasingly non-practicing and, in any case, they have no formal religious hierarchy.

Early this year a commission of "wise men," representing both rightist and leftist political tendencies, delivered their recommendations for a new nationalities law. If adopted, children born in France of foreign parents will have to request citizenship rather than getting it automatically, because "the stranger's consciousness of French identity, the easier it will be to integrate."

On the other hand, many of those whom Mr. Le Pen apparently thinks of as immigrants are French citizens by birth — such as, for example, blacks from French overseas territories and dependencies, Moslems who fought for France in the Algerian civil war or Asians from former French territories in Indochina and India.

DEBATE: Chirac and Mitterrand Trade Charges in a Heated Clash

(Continued from Page 1) with French habits that would trigger strains in French society and France. Mr. Mitterrand, a Socialist, and Mr. Chirac, a Gaullist, have governed together, with a smoothness that surprised many observers, for two years. And the debate — like the entire election campaign — brought only a few moments of emotional clash.

One exchange disclosed the hidden strains of power-sharing. The candidates accused each other of lying about Wahid Gerdji, an Iranian diplomatic official who was supposed to leave France despite suspicions that he was involved in

terrorist bombings in Paris. His release last year eased diplomatic tensions between France and Iran. On terrorism, Mr. Mitterrand said: "I'm totally intransigent." Mr. Chirac said that his government had a proven record of breaking up terrorist gangs.

On the general question of law and order, Mr. Mitterrand reacted sharply to Mr. Chirac's assertions that crime had dropped sharply during the last two years when conservatives had a parliamentary majority.

"I don't accept your accusations," Mr. Mitterrand said. "As far as public security is concerned, there has been continuity between my government and its predecessors."

These points, which occupied much more of the debate than employment and other social issues, reflected the candidates' preoccupation with stealing the political thunder of Mr. Le Pen. Mr. Mitterrand, in the view of many observers, needs to capture at least one-third of those votes to win in the final round on May 8.

Mr. Chirac frequently asked Mr. Mitterrand specific questions, apparently trying to press him into acknowledging contradictions in his policies.

A typical exchange ran: "Would you continue my policy of privatizing state-controlled business or would you pursue some neo-nationalist policies?" Mr. Chirac asked. "No, and no; France cannot have permanent change," Mr. Mitterrand replied.

That's not a very dynamic approach," Mr. Chirac said. Foreign policy was almost entirely absent from the debate, apart from both men's reaffirmations of their commitment to maintaining French nuclear defenses and pursuing the closer integration of Europe.

For Mr. Mitterrand, it was the third such debate, and his victory in 1981 was partly attributed to his success in a television encounter against the incumbent, Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

Mr. Mitterrand, 71, appeared vigorous, showing no signs of fatigue despite a long flight from the French West Indies overnight Tuesday.

Mr. Chirac, 55, took the offensive early in the debate, challenging the record of the Socialist government in the first five years of the Mitterrand presidency.

The candidates debated against the background of opinion polls showing voters strongly favoring Mr. Mitterrand over Mr. Chirac for president, by 56 percent to 44 percent.

But a much closer outcome in the voting was predicted by several French politicians, who said the polls reflected disarray in conservative ranks. They said they expected France to revert more nearly to the almost even national split registered in most recent elections.

NAJIB: Soviet Advisers to Stay Behind After Pullout

(Continued from Page 1) enough arms supplies," he said. If needed, he added, "Afghanistan will take measures for the consolidation of its armed forces."

He dealt several times with the subject of advisers. "Military advisers from the Soviet Union were in Afghanistan prior to the revolution and will be in the future, too," he said. "Taking into consideration the technology of modern armed forces, we will utilize Soviet military advisers just like other advisers."

At another point, he said that military advisers "from friendly countries, just like the time prior to the revolution," would help Afghanistan.

He even broadened the invitation, saying, "Not only Soviet advisers, but also advisers of other friendly countries and even advisers from capitalist countries can help us in social, economic and other spheres, including the military sphere."

Contrary to earlier American reports that Soviet dependents were leaving Afghanistan in preparation for the withdrawal, U.S. officials here said this week there was no sign that the number of advisers or dependents had declined.

Smiling frequently and exuding confidence, General Najib presented himself as politically conciliatory.

He repeated earlier offers to negotiate a coalition government with the guerrillas, saying, "I am ready to talk with leaders of the opposition in Afghanistan anytime and anywhere."

However, the president avoided an opportunity to make his coalition offer more attractive to the guerrillas by failing to give a direct answer to a question on whether he would compromise on his demand that his ruling party, the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, hold all the main ministries, including defense, state security, police, foreign affairs, education and finance.

He merely noted that the "opposition forces have rejected" his proposals, and accused them of "taking an ideological, rigid stand."

He also urged a role for the former king, Mohammed Zahir Shah, who has lived in exile in Italy since he was deposed in 1973.

"Any past personality of Afghanistan," the president said, "not only can, but has a responsibility, to play his patriotic role to establish national reconciliation and establish peace in the country. The ex-king can also have his part in this regard."

Some Afghans believe the former king can be an acceptable, neutral figure for a wide array of factions, from the pro-Soviet forces of General Najib to some of the seven guerrilla groups that have been supported with weapons from the United States.

"We hope that the seven-party alliance will respond to the aspirations of the Afghan people and join us in negotiations," General Najib said. "Now, it is a question of wisdom, realism and the high interests of our people. It is not a question of which political force should win, but which political force will lead the people to peace."

Despite a widespread impression in the West that his government will not be able to survive after a Soviet pullout, he scoffed at the image of the guerrillas marching into Kabul.

"They say they will be coming to Kabul on white horses," the president said. "We regard this as dividing up the skin of a bear that has not been hunted."

"Kabul is in the reliable hands of the government," he said. "There is no area in which the government will not be able to defend itself after the withdrawal of the Soviet troops."

WORLD BRIEFS

Hostage Acts as Kanak Go-Between

NOUMEA, New Caledonia (AP) — Captain Philippe Legorjus, captured by Kanak separatists Wednesday with seven other gendarmes, has been allowed freedom of movement to act as a go-between in negotiations for the release of 23 French hostages held in New Caledonia, officials said Thursday.

They said Captain Legorjus, 36, who has commanded the 80 members of the gendarmes' anti-terrorist unit in New Caledonia since May 1985, was serving as go-between with the kidnapers and the French authorities, represented by General Jacques Vidal, armed forces commander in New Caledonia, and Jacques General Jean-Pierre Bellon.

In other developments Thursday, a gendarme was seriously wounded in an exchange of fire between security forces and Kanaks. And the minister of French overseas territories, Bernard Pons, said he was calling on the Paris government to ban the pro-independence Kanak Socialist Liberation Front. He said there was ample evidence of its involvement in "terrorist attacks" in New Caledonia and in the hostage-taking.

Hungarian 'Old Guard' Is Attacked

VIENNA (Reuters) — Prime Minister Karoly Grosz of Hungary suggested on Thursday that older members of the country's Communist leadership step down in what was widely seen as an attack on the party leader, Janos Kadar.

Mr. Grosz told the daily Magyar Hirlap that politicians should be able to withdraw from party politics if "biological laws" supported their abilities. "Of course, we speak of biological matters we are speaking about old people, and right to the very top," Mr. Grosz said in the government newspaper.

Hungarian and Western sources in Budapest said Mr. Grosz's remarks were his most pointed attack on the party's old guard and were probably aimed at Mr. Kadar, who will be 76 next month. Mr. Grosz, 57, is a leading contender to succeed Mr. Kadar.

Hong Kong Gets Draft Constitution

HONG KONG (HTT) — The first draft of what will become the Hong Kong constitution under Chinese sovereignty was issued Thursday here and in Beijing. The document contained few surprises.

Most of the provisions have been leaked to the Hong Kong press and discussed publicly by those involved in the drafting process. The so-called Basic Law, in exact and to fit contradictory language, addresses Hong Kong's post-1997 political, economic, and social structure, the rights of its people, and their future relationship with China.

On Thursday, critics repeated assertions that the document thwarts the intent of the Chinese-British accord signed in 1984, which sketched out broad guarantees of political and economic autonomy for Hong Kong through 2047. The critics say the draft language implies a larger degree of involvement by China than was envisioned in the 1984 accord.

Job: Secretaries Week

(Continued from Page 1) memo or report, instead of dictating it to a secretary. Then they turn over the disk to the secretary, who puts it in final form.

Forty-two percent of secretaries are now using personal computers, according to a survey published last fall by Professional Secretaries International, a trade group based in Kansas City, Missouri.

Freed from time-consuming, repetitive tasks, more secretaries are performing administrative work. "I used to give a lot of staff work to other professionals that now I give to my secretary," said Karen Riley, a manager at the International Business Machines Corp.

At Travelers, Barbara Brinser, a longtime secretary, said she now monitors the public relations department's budget and keeps track of vacations. "I have to work harder," she said.

Elaine Harrison, a secretary at Southern Union Co., an energy company in Dallas, said she liked her personal computer because "it takes the drudgery out of your job."

But she added that employers now expect a higher level of skill, like familiarity with software for budgeting. Moreover, employers have not been paying their secretaries more for those increased skills, according to the survey by the trade group. It found the average salary for American secretaries was \$18,500.

And while the jobs of secretaries have been upgraded, all those office clerks who now work on computer keyboards all day cannot say the same. "It remains a dead-end job where the worker is even more specialized," Ms. Dustin said.

The newest technology transforming the office is the computerized telephone system, often called voice mail. Increasingly, it handles telephone work that secretaries performed. Sales of the systems have grown 50 percent annually in the last few years, said Karl Kozarski, a vice president at Probe Research Inc., a market research firm in Cedar Knolls, New Jersey.

Voice mail might sound as if it were a home answering machine, but it is far more sophisticated. It answers calls when the person is on the line or not at the desk, and takes messages. Also, a manager can record a message to go to all workers when they check in, which they can do any time from touch-tone telephones.

Italy Drops Ban on Grapefruit Sales

ROME (AP) — Health officials who ordered the seizure of all grapefruit on sale in Italy said Thursday that the blue substance found in grapefruit in Rome was not poisonous. The Health Ministry revoked the ban on grapefruit sales.

Health officials touched off an alert in 11 other Common Market countries when they reported Tuesday that they had found six poisonous grapefruits, and that it appeared to be an act of sabotage aimed at Israeli exports.

But the Health Ministry said Thursday that lab tests determined the substance was methylene blue, a nontoxic biological stain also used as an antidote for cyanide poisoning.

For the Record

Strikes by Turkish workers hurt by the 70-percent rate of inflation gained momentum Thursday when 1,900 workers in five factories walked out, union sources said. At least 7,000 workers from the Turk-Is metal plant on strike in cement, food, plastics and the industries.

The United States and the Soviet Union ended the regular session Thursday of their Standing Consultative Commission, which oversees implementation of bilateral arms control agreements including the 1972 ABM Treaty. The meetings lasted six weeks.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Reykjavik Strikers Barricade Airport

REYKJAVIK, Iceland (Reuters) — Striking clerical workers barricaded the Iceland international airport Thursday and prevented passengers boarding planes for continental Europe.

Witnesses said three scheduled flights by Icelandair and Eagle Air left on schedule but carried only two or three passengers each. About 10,000 Reykjavik store and office workers went on strike last Friday, demanding raises above Iceland's 25 percent annual rate of inflation.

The Netherlands will raise the speed limit Sunday on most of its highways to 120 kilometers (72 miles) an hour but also plans tougher measures against traffic violators. Parliament found the present limit of 100 kph was violated so frequently that the police could not enforce it. Some fines will be doubled under the new regulations.

House Seeks ABM Limits

Ten Kentucky of The Washington Post reported. The House of Representatives, setting up its second confrontation with the Reagan administration over arms-control issues in as many years, has added provisions to a \$299.5 billion defense bill that would force compliance with the traditional interpretation of the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty of 1972 and the unratified 1979 strategic arms treaty.

Despite warnings from Republican lawmakers that the amendments to the Defense Department authorization bill would handcuff U.S. arms negotiators as President Ronald Reagan prepares for the Moscow summit, the House easily passed the restrictions on largely party-line votes.

"Of course it was good to help them," he said, "but for bow long I'm not competent to say. It's a very difficult question for me. If we were of some help, it wasn't a mistake."

And it taught Private Moshnikov a great deal. "Now that I've seen war," he said, "I don't want to go to it any more. I don't want to go into combat. I want there to be peace in all the world."

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كادوا من الالاص

Pentagon Sets Saudi Arms Sale

Congress Is Wary Of AWACS Deal

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, seeking to capitalize on the momentum of a pledge by Saudi Arabia to sign a treaty banning the spread of nuclear weapons, has formally notified Congress of its intention to proceed with sales of arms worth \$525 million to the kingdom.

A brief written statement from the Defense Department on Wednesday said the sales would "contribute to the foreign policy and national security of the United States by helping to improve the security of a friendly country which has been and continues to be an important force for progress in the Middle East."

The transaction, however, is expected to lead to a struggle with congressional opponents of part of the sale, which would provide Saudi Arabia with \$325 million in support equipment for its Airborne Warning and Control System, or AWACS, radar planes.

Those opponents contend that the systems should not be given to Saudi Arabia at this time because of the acquisition by the kingdom of intermediate-range CSS-2 class missiles from China, which are capable of reaching most points in the Middle East, including Israel.

The sale can be blocked if both houses of Congress adopt disapproval legislation within 30 days. To defuse the criticism, Saudi Arabia, which said the missiles are solely for defense and will not carry nuclear warheads, announced Monday it would sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. That accord, signed by more than 130 nations since 1968, obligates countries not to acquire or develop nuclear weapons.

Saudi Arabia also broke diplomatic relations with Iran, whose attacks on shipping as part of its war against Iraq have created an increasingly confrontational situation with the U.S. Navy.

In addition to the AWACS equipment, the Pentagon notified Congress on Wednesday of plans to sell 200 Bradley Fighting Vehicles and 4,400 anti-tank missiles to Saudi Arabia at an estimated cost of \$500 million.

The U.S. administration decided to go ahead with the arms deal despite appeals from a bipartisan group of 38 senators and a growing list of House members, believed to number about 200, that the sale be postponed. Congressional sources said Wednesday that the opposition appeared to be unchanged despite the reassurances by Saudi Arabia.

Fahd Would Use Missiles

King Fahd has said that Saudi Arabia is prepared if necessary to use its newly acquired Chinese missiles to defend itself against Iraq, Reuters reported from Kuwait. "We hope Iraq will not stir up much trouble, and we do not want to test our people's ability to defend themselves," he said in an interview with the Kuwaiti daily Al-Sayass published on Thursday. He said he hoped the new missiles would not have to be used. But he said, "If we are forced to use our defensive power, we will have no choice."

King Fahd said Iraqis last year smuggled 90 suitcase-sized explosives into his country in a bid to occupy Islamic shrines during the annual Meccan pilgrimage to Mecca. He apparently made the remarks before Riyadh broke off diplomatic relations with Tehran on Tuesday.



Senators Lloyd Bentsen, Democrat of Texas, left, and John C. Danforth, Republican of Missouri, meeting with reporters after the Senate approved a trade bill. The vote fell short of the two-thirds majority needed to override a threatened presidential veto.

Yeutter Urges Congress to Yield on Trade Measure

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — The U.S. trade representative emphasized Thursday that President Ronald Reagan would sign the trade bill just passed by Congress if a provision were removed requiring workers to be warned of planned factory closings.

"We need a trade bill this year," Clayton K. Yeutter, U.S. trade representative, said on NBC-TV's "Today" program.

"There are a lot of good things in that legislation, so if a couple of necessary corrections are made and the bill comes back, I'm really quite confident the president would sign it," Mr. Yeutter said on another interview on "CBS This Morning." Mr. Yeutter represents the administration in trade talks.

He urged Congress to revive the measure "very quickly" without the plant-closings provision, which would require companies to give

workers 60 days' notice of intended plant closings.

Business groups and Mr. Reagan oppose the provision because they consider it an intrusion by the federal government into private industry.

Congressional Democrats said Thursday that they considered the measure to be still alive despite Mr. Reagan's threat to veto it and called on the president to "rethink his position."

"This bill isn't dead yet," said the Senate majority leader, Robert C. Byrd, Democrat of West Virginia. "The bill is in the White House court. If there is a demise of this bill it will occur at the White House, not here."

House officials said it would be next week before the 1,000-page bill could be put into proper form and delivered to the White House. Mr. Reagan would then have 10 days either to sign it or to veto it. The bill would increase the pow-

er of the U.S. trade representative to act against other countries that use unfair trade practices, make it easier to curb imports, repeal the windfall profits tax on oil companies and increase agricultural subsidies.

Mr. Byrd said the Senate had only about 90 legislative days left this year and had a heavy schedule. Asked if it would accept proposed changes from the White House, Mr. Byrd said, "We're not spoon fed from the White House."

The House speaker, Jim Wright, Democrat of Texas, urged Mr. Reagan to sign the bill, which he said has overwhelming popularity across the United States. "There has to be a warm side to the president," he said. "I can't believe it falls on deaf ears or a flinty heart."

European Community of retaliation if Mr. Reagan did not kill it. The chief Japanese government spokesman, Keizo Obuchi, said the bill may hinder world economic development. "The government of Japan strongly hopes that such a bill will not finally be enacted," Mr. Obuchi said.

A South Korean Foreign Ministry spokesman, Kim Hwang Kyung, said that the bill would hinder international trade and that the government hoped the Reagan administration would "take appropriate actions in line with its much-publicized stand on the bill."

Willy de Clercq, the EC commissioner for external relations, said the European Community would "take measures in the bill it considered protectionist and harmful to European interests."

The Senate approved the bill, 63 to 36, on Wednesday. That left Democrats at least three votes short of the two-thirds majority

needed to enact their version if Mr. Reagan were to veto it. Only 11 Republicans voted in favor of the measure, which was produced after three years of congressional debate over soaring U.S. trade deficits. One Democrat voted against the measure. He was Senator William Proxmire of Wisconsin, who criticized a provision easing the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act.

The centerpiece of the bill would overhaul the system under which the United States retaliates against trade law violations. It would transfer authority to act from the president to the U.S. trade representative.

It also would streamline the system under which the United States imposes import curbs to protect U.S. industries.

Other provisions range from billions of dollars in agricultural subsidies to repeal of the oil profits tax. Also included are sanctions against Toshiba Corp. of Japan and Kongsberg Vaapenfabrik of Norway for selling submarine-silencing equipment to the Soviet Union.

Castro Moves to Ease Curbs on Religion

By Joseph B. Treaster
New York Times Service

HAVANA — In the seven Roman Catholic dioceses of Cuba, workers are installing special cables and making plans for telex machines that will link church officials throughout the island and give them immediate access to the rest of the world.

A telex machine can transmit messages almost instantly over telephone lines and is a common tool of communication, widely available in even the poorest of countries.

But the church in Cuba has been without the machines since the 1960s, when Fidel Castro ripped them out in an attack against priests who he said were trying to topple his fledgling Communist government.

Mr. Castro also expelled priests, took over Catholic schools, forced many churches to close and so regimented religion that no more than 1 percent of the 10 million Cubans are now practicing Catholics.

In the last several years, apparently in an effort to improve his international standing, and especially to repair relations with the rest of Latin America, Mr. Castro has been moving toward reconciliation with Cuban Christians and the country's small population of Jews.

Progress toward freedom has been agonizingly slow for Cubans who want to practice Catholicism or Judaism, and for a while it seemed to have stalled. But the restoration of the telexes is one of several concessions the government has made in the last six months.

Toward the end of last year, the church was allowed to import 30,000 Bibles, the first in 16 years. The number of priests had dwindled to about 230, and for the first time since the expulsions the church was permitted to bring in a

group of foreign priests. Twenty have arrived and seven more are expected soon.

Speaking last week with Cardinal John O'Connor, the archbishop of New York, Mr. Castro praised four members of Mother Teresa's order who have been working with cancer patients in Cuba since late 1986 and said he would welcome many more nuns to join the 250 now on the island.

By holding well-publicized meetings with Cardinal O'Connor and other prominent clergymen, Mr. Castro has reinforced his message that churchgoers or "believers," as they are known in Cuba, are no longer to be regarded as enemies. Yet, it is still not entirely acceptable to practice religion in Cuba. No one who does, for example, can become a member of the Communist Party, which is essential to advancement to the highest levels in trades and professions.

Mr. Castro has said that housing, education, medical care and most jobs are to be available to churchgoers without discrimination, and he has appointed a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party to listen to grievances. But many Cubans say they are still afraid to let acquaintances know that they are religious.

Cardinal O'Connor was preceded to Cuba this year by the head of the Jesuit order, Peter-Hans Kolvenbach of the Netherlands; Archbishop Theodore McCarrick of Newark, New Jersey; and Rabbi Arthur Schneier, the president of the Appeal of Conscience Foundation, a U.S.-based ecumenical organization for human rights.

When Rabbi Schneier came, Mr. Castro allowed him to send in a shipment of matzoh and wine for Passover and said he would not object to having a foreign rabbi reside in Cuba and minister to the 1,200 Cuban Jews, who have been without a spiritual leader for years.

For Mr. Castro, the clerical visits are another means of trying to reduce his political isolation. He has been talking lately about a desire to end his long, bitter feud with the United States.

But proceussions and religious rallies outside the churches are still forbidden. The church has little access to the government-controlled press and the only Masses heard in Cuba are those broadcast over the U.S.-run Radio Martí.

Priests are forbidden to enter Cuban prisons, and inmates are forbidden to have Bibles. Even so, church leaders say at-

tendance has been rising, as has the observance of religious rituals. Last year, they say, 19,000 baptisms were recorded in Havana, up from 6,500 in 1987, and 60 percent of those buried in one of Havana's main cemeteries last year received a Catholic funeral.

By holding well-publicized meetings with Cardinal O'Connor and other prominent clergymen, Mr. Castro has reinforced his message that churchgoers or "believers," as they are known in Cuba, are no longer to be regarded as enemies. Yet, it is still not entirely acceptable to practice religion in Cuba. No one who does, for example, can become a member of the Communist Party, which is essential to advancement to the highest levels in trades and professions.

Mr. Castro has said that housing, education, medical care and most jobs are to be available to churchgoers without discrimination, and he has appointed a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party to listen to grievances. But many Cubans say they are still afraid to let acquaintances know that they are religious.

Cardinal O'Connor was preceded to Cuba this year by the head of the Jesuit order, Peter-Hans Kolvenbach of the Netherlands; Archbishop Theodore McCarrick of Newark, New Jersey; and Rabbi Arthur Schneier, the president of the Appeal of Conscience Foundation, a U.S.-based ecumenical organization for human rights.

When Rabbi Schneier came, Mr. Castro allowed him to send in a shipment of matzoh and wine for Passover and said he would not object to having a foreign rabbi reside in Cuba and minister to the 1,200 Cuban Jews, who have been without a spiritual leader for years.

For Mr. Castro, the clerical visits are another means of trying to reduce his political isolation. He has been talking lately about a desire to end his long, bitter feud with the United States.

But proceussions and religious rallies outside the churches are still forbidden. The church has little access to the government-controlled press and the only Masses heard in Cuba are those broadcast over the U.S.-run Radio Martí.

Priests are forbidden to enter Cuban prisons, and inmates are forbidden to have Bibles. Even so, church leaders say at-

In Vietnam, U.S. Wares Prove Their Durability

By Barbara Crossette
New York Times Service

HO CHI MINH CITY — Want to find an American product endorsed with enthusiasm in Asia? Come to Vietnam.

All over the country the Vietnamese are making do with decades-old equipment manufactured in the United States. And they often tell visiting Americans how durable and well-designed these products have proved to be.

Senator Larry Pressler, Republican of South Dakota, was given an impromptu demonstration when he recently visited a farming village in the Mekong Delta, near the town of My Tho. As an army officer in the mid-1960s, Mr. Pressler had been involved in a U.S. aid project that provided small American water pumps for irrigation.

Pham Van Sau, a 40-year-old farmer, was using one of those pumps, a small model made by Kohler Co. of Kohler, Wisconsin.

Twenty years ago it was worth less than \$50. Mr. Sau said he had bought his, secondhand, eight years ago for about \$60 in gold. It still works fine, although the fuel system is now a soda bottle and plastic tube and the frame supporting the motor and water pipe is locally crafted.

So valuable were these small Kohler pumps, Vietnamese say, that the Viet Cong stole them to power boats. When the war ended, most of the pumps went north, where they became part of not just village life but also the Vietnamese vocabulary. Cole (pronounced ko-lay) is now a generic word for pump.

When Mr. Pressler asked Mr. Sau what his pump was worth now, the farmer misinterpreted the question and answered quickly, "It's not for sale."

On agricultural land all over south and central Vietnam, vintage John Deere and Massey-Ferguson tractors are in use. Dodge and International Harvester trucks are the backbone of commercial hauling.

Old De Soto buses are so highly regarded, one driver said, that "some people paint that name on the vehicles even when they aren't De Sotos." Vietnamese are often surprised and incredulous when told that American products have trouble competing with their Japanese counterparts.

In the remote central highlands settlement of Nam Ban — known popularity as New Namot because northerners have been moved there to colonize virgin land — a couple of Ford Club Wagons are the only transportation capable of handling the unpaved roads.

Vietnamese cannot buy spare parts or new American goods because of a U.S. embargo and a lack of hard currency. At Nam Ban, the Ford vans are held together by improvisation. But their body work has not deteriorated, and their motors have been reliable.

"Tell the Ford Motor Co.," a local Communist Party official said, "that if they want one of these for their museum, we will give them one. And they can give us a newer model in return."

former national security adviser; Richard V. Secord, a retired air force major general, and Mr. Hakim are charged with conspiring to defraud the United States by diverting money from arms sales to Iran to the Nicaraguan rebels.

On Wednesday, Judge Gesell said that there appeared to be "an absolute stultification of informal discovery of key documents in the case, which if not turned over will mean the case would have to be dismissed."

The judge did not blame the delays on Mr. Walsh, saying "the responsibility lies with the attorney general and the White House; I want to find out promptly what is taking place and what is going to take place."

"I don't see why Hakim would like to have them in his possession when he travels around the Middle East himself," Mr. Walsh said. "He's put in jeopardy by having this information. It is of no value to his defense, but it is of value to certain intelligence groups throughout the world."

Judge Gesell agreed that there were many documents the defense wants to see that were no more relevant to the case before him than "the description of an elephant." But when he urged defense attorneys to help him find some way of shunting such records aside without showing them to their clients, he found agreement impossible.

Mr. Hakim's lawyer, N. Richard Janis, said he would not deny there are many irrelevant documents, but he was unwilling to leave a determination of which ones were and which ones were not to Mr. Walsh, or the U.S. government, or even to the other attorneys in the case.

In the case, Colonel North, Rear Admiral John M. Poindexter, the

North Papers Termed Worth Killing For

By George Lardner
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North kept top-secret documents so sensitive that foreign intelligence services would torture and kill people to obtain the information in them, the independent counsel in the Iran-contra affair told a federal judge Thursday.

"There are documents found in Colonel North's office which even he shouldn't have had," Lawrence E. Walsh, the counsel, said at a hearing. Mr. Walsh answering court questions over access to clas-

sified documents compiled during his investigation of the Iran-contra conspiracy case.

On Wednesday, the judge said that if crucial classified material is denied the defense in the case, the charges would be dismissed. He blamed the Reagan administration for holding back the documents.

Referring to the documents in Colonel North's possession, Mr. Walsh said: "What he had for me, I don't know." But the prosecutor said they were among "the mass of irrelevant documents" that his investigators uncovered during the

inquiry. He argued that there was no reason for the other defendants, especially Albert A. Hakim, a businessman implicated in the affair, to have access to them.

"One defendant is in the business of selling security systems to foreign governments, in the Middle East and elsewhere," Mr. Walsh said of Mr. Hakim. The records in Colonel North's office, Mr. Walsh indicated, disclosed such systems by pulling together "in a single document information that should have been scattered throughout the government."

These are "documents that are truly sensitive," Mr. Walsh told Judge Gerhard A. Gesell. Mr. Walsh said that the papers could "expose people in difficult circumstances to torture and death."

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In the case, Colonel North, Rear Admiral John M. Poindexter, the

10 Arrested in Panama In Effort Quell Dissent

The Associated Press

PANAMA CITY — The government arrested 10 persons in a crackdown on opposition activists Thursday just before a planned rally against General Manuel Antonio Noriega, the country's military leader.

Panama's attorney general, Carlos A. Villalaz, said at a news conference that those arrested had been planning a three-day campaign of violence that he claimed they have included tampering with locks at the Panama Canal.

Among those arrested by government agents Thursday was Enrique Marquez, president-elect of the Panama Canal Society of Professional Engineers.

Mr. Villalaz said other arrests were planned. The attorney general had said earlier that the arrest order applied to 35 directors of the National Civic Crusade, plus a number of neighborhood leaders of the planned demonstration.

However, none of those arrested Thursday was a leader of the Civic Crusade, which has organized protests against General Noriega since June.

General Noriega is the chief of the country's defense forces and the power behind the government. The crackdowns on the apparently renewed activism against his rule came as a U.S. State Department official was reported to be meeting with the Panamanian general, who has been indicted on drug-trafficking charges in the United States.

Michael Kozak, an aide to As-

U.S. Sex Convicts Face AIDS Tests

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Senate on Thursday unanimously approved mandatory AIDS testing of people convicted of sex and drug crimes as part of a billion-dollar spending bill for research, education and treatment for the disease.

The 98-0 vote on an amendment by Senator Don Nickles, Republican of Oklahoma, marked the first time Congress has ventured into the areas of AIDS testing and confidentiality. Under the measure, anyone convicted of a crime related to sex or intravenous drugs would be tested. Results would be confidential but could be disclosed to prison wardens or victims of sex crimes.

The research and information bill authorizes \$665 million for state and federal AIDS education programs, increased hiring at the National Institutes of Health, a new home health care program for AIDS victims and special efforts to help high-risk minorities and intravenous drug abusers.

Weapons, documents describing how to make firebombs and other papers with details of the workings of the Pedro Miguel and Miraflores locks of the Panama Canal were found during raids Thursday, Mr. Villalaz said.

Opposition activists want "to find a formula through which the functioning of the Miraflores and Pedro Miguel locks will be affected," he said.

Efforts to reach opposition leaders for comment were not immediately successful. Many have been in hiding since their headquarters in a Panama City hotel was raided March 28 after a protest and more than 40 people were arrested.

Greek Terrorist Group Claims It Placed Bomb

The Associated Press

SALONICA, Greece — A Greek terrorist group claimed responsibility Thursday for a bomb attack on a tax office and police station in this northern city.

There were no injuries in the explosion on Wednesday, which damaged both the tax office and police station, housed in the same building. The Revolutionary Popular Struggle (E.L.A.), a leftist terrorist group, claimed responsibility.

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Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

Control the Arms Debate

A month ago, it seemed possible that when President Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev meet in late May they would sign a treaty sharply reducing strategic arms...

they quickly regain their sense of urgency, the momentum will pass to the critics. Mr. Reagan must resolve the outstanding issues before he goes to Moscow...

Frenchmen's Worries

With a strong 34 percent of the vote in the first round and the expectation of picking up the 15 percent that went to other candidates of the left, President François Mitterrand of France expects little more to be assured of re-election in the runoff May 8...

democratic traditions of left and right prevail, whether separately or together. The same cannot be said of European choices at either extreme. A startling and troubling aspect of the French vote is the 14 percent that went to Mr. Le Pen's National Front...

The Mozambican Victims

One of the troubles in a place like Mozambique, which is going through hell, is that it lies just outside the perimeter of international attention, so that people who otherwise might be concerned do not get informed and engaged...

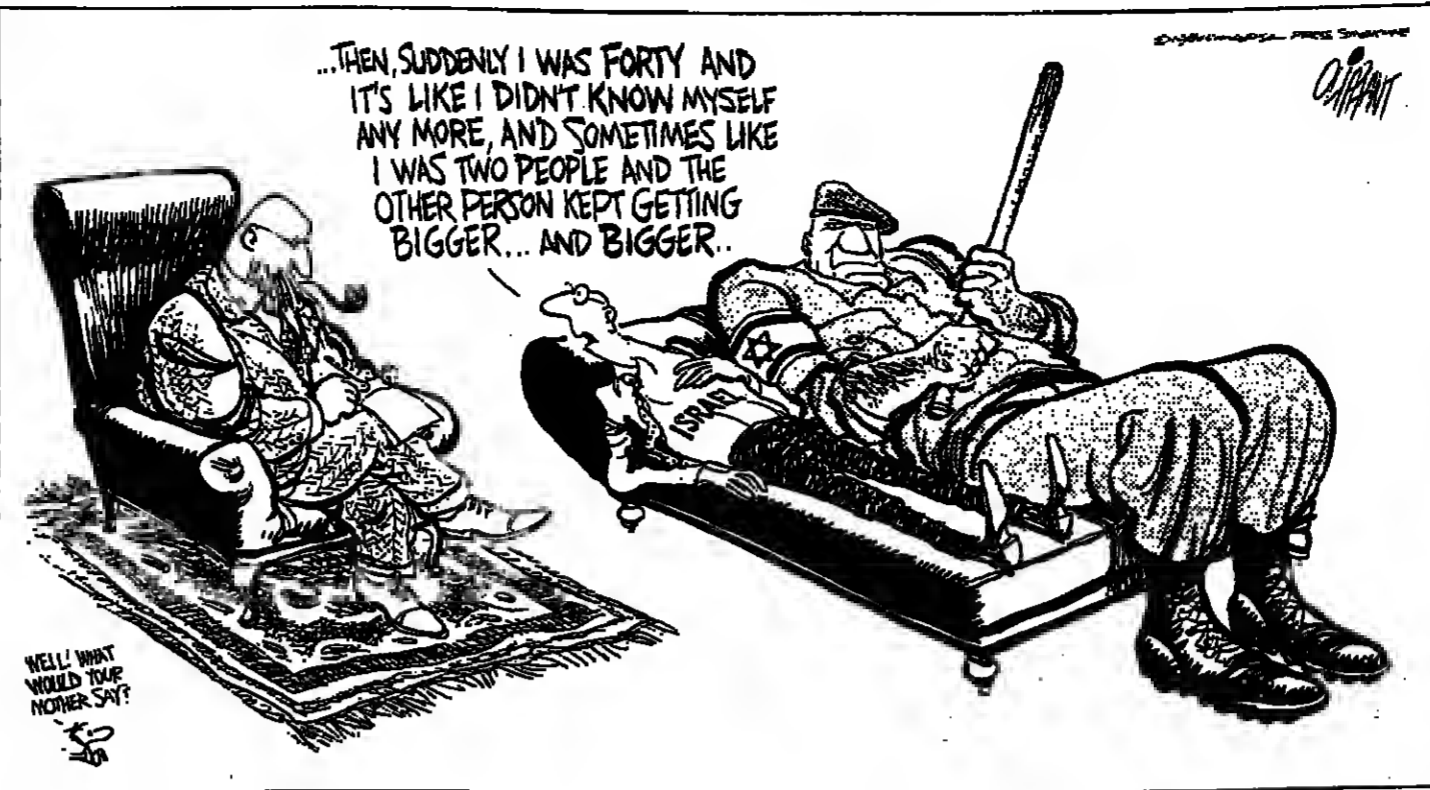
The Reagan administration, in commissioning and publicizing this report, is conducting an urgent policy rescue mission. It has joined an international effort to collect oow aid for Mozambique, and blaming a conspiratorial South African military for the Renamo operation...

Judge, but Do Not Kill

Does it really honor the memory of six million dead to add another life to the toll? The question arises with melancholy insistence over that an Israeli court has pronounced the death sentence on John Demjanjuk...

moment when Israel's values are challenged by the uprising in occupied territories. True, it asks a lot for Israelis to rise above anger and vengeance, given the credible evidence of Ivan the Terrible's inhumanity to thousands at Treblinka...

OPINION



Who Is Yegor Ligachev and What Is It He Wants?

PARIS — Who is Yegor Ligachev, the No. 2 man in the Kremlin, who reportedly threatens the ruling grip of No. 1 Mikhail Gorbachev? Is he a reactionary Stalinist, as he is so often depicted in articles on the power struggle within the Politburo?

By Michel Tatu. de facto head of the party apparatus is likely to generate a temptation to try to become No. 1. The sensitivity of the No. 2 position is considerably increased in a time of change and especially for Mr. Gorbachev, since Mr. Ligachev's criticism centers on glasnost and democratization...

Jerusalem: The News Is 40 Years Old

By A. M. Rosenthal. JERUSALEM — This is the news from Jerusalem. Here are the latest developments. Israel is sailing in seas of peril. Safe shores are distant. The Arab states denounce Israel as one more Western imposition of a foreign concept and foreign people in the territory of Islam...

START: A Dis-Arms Race Would Have Been Chancy

LONDON — There appears to be an across-the-board slowdown in arms control progress. The slowdown is healthy for arms control and should not be misinterpreted by Europeans as unwarranted American foot-dragging...

By Hans Binnendijk. agreement within NATO about how to respond to the inevitable Soviet suggestion to curb dual-capable weapons and combat aircraft, the alliance would again be badly divided. The Geneva talks on a chemical weapons ban are also now in low gear...

The writer, longtime Moscow correspondent of Le Monde, has written extensively on Soviet affairs. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

For a Negotiated Solution in Panama

WASHINGTON — After weeks of standoff in Panama, some basic questions must be asked about U.S. policy. What are the prospects that unremitting pressure will force General Manuel Antonio Noriega out of power?

By Sol M. Linowitz. The writer was ambassador to the Organization of American States from 1966 to 1969 and a negotiator of the Panama Canal treaties. high. Moreover, military action would greatly antagonize the nations and the people of Latin America...

The writer is director of studies at the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1888: Newport Prepares. NEW YORK — Newport is on the qui vive owing to the proposed maneuvers there of the Army and Navy this summer. Admiral Loce for the Army and General Schofield for the Navy are performing plans for the maneuvers which will last four weeks during the latter part of the season...

1938: Prewar Alliance. LONDON — The heads of the British and French governments, in a historic conference at 10 Downing Street [on April 28], decided that certainty about Europe's future required coordinating the war plans of the two countries. General staff talks to work out the details of the joint preparedness program will be held in a week or two. In everything but name, Britain and France have effected a military alliance of the prewar model.

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مكتبة النخيل

OPINION

A River of Racism Still Flows In Europe: Le Pen Proves It

By Anthony Lewis

PARIS — Twenty years ago this month, Enoch Powell, member of Parliament, made the speech that put race on the agenda of British politics. ...

Four million French men and women voted for this man who has dismissed the Nazi gas chambers as a mere 'detail' of history.

World immigrants, mostly from former French territories in North Africa, won 14.4 percent of the votes in the presidential election. ...

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name, and full address. ...

He has a party of his own, the National Front, with none of the inhibitions of history and tradition that marked the Conservative Party's reaction to Enoch Powell. ...

A striking aspect of the first-round election results, for example, was that Mr. Le Pen did well in the Red Belt around Paris, the industrial suburbs that used to vote Communist. ...

There are also particular reasons in French history for Mr. Le Pen's votes. A significant number of French people are still angry at de Gaulle for having pulled out of Algeria. ...

In the end, the fact remains that Mr. Le Pen is a particularly crude and nasty racist. His former wife says he would reminisce about Adolf Hitler and say, "Uncle Dolfie didn't do enough." ...



Fearful of Exploding Cows? You Could Freeze Your Head

By Dave Barry

MIAMI — We here at the Consumer Command Post have good news for those of you who wish to freeze your heads, but first we have this Emergency Safety Advisory: If you must eat snails, always wear safety goggles! ...

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Azerbaijan Complexity

Kovork Balian's letter (April 6) is a misleading oversimplification about a region where races, religions and cultures have interacted for millennia. ...

Saudi Ties: Up to the U.S.

Regarding "The Saudis: No Longer the Turle" (April 13) by Jim Hoagland: Mr. Hoagland strongly suggests that Prince Bandar bin Sultan should exercise his position as Saudi ambassador to the United States to improve relations between the two countries. ...

Shultz Has His Rights

Regarding "Shamir Warns U.S. on Meeting Arabs" (March 26): Israel very properly tells Americans that we should not interfere in Israeli internal affairs. In return, Israel should not interfere in ours. ...

GENERAL NEWS

NATO Chief Finds Nothing New in 'Perestroika'

By Serge Schmemmann, New York Times Service. MONSIEUR, Belgium — General John R. Galvin has read Mikhail S. Gorbachev's book, and he says he is still keeping his powder dry. ...



General John R. Galvin

he said, came at a time when the Western powers seemed to be entering a period of austerity and high-tech weapons were becoming ever more expensive. ...

General Galvin, 58, took over command of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in June, when Washington and Moscow had already largely agreed on an accord to eliminate medium- and short-range nuclear weapons from Europe. ...

While the Western allies debated whether to modernize their weapons and how to increase military spending, General Galvin said, Moscow was pursuing its military procurement and development programs unabated. ...

NATO Inches Toward Upgrading Nuclear Forces

By Karen DeYoung, Washington Post Service. BRUSSELS — NATO defense ministers have moved the alliance incrementally closer to decisions on modernizing and expanding its tactical nuclear forces in Europe. ...

lift funding restrictions on development of a nuclear-capable replacement for Lance missiles based in West Germany. Congress said last year that it would not appropriate money to develop the new Lance — the only short-range ballistic missile the West has and an important component of the overall modernization plan — until it was clear that the European NATO members, particularly West Germany, were prepared to deploy it. ...

that would effectively compensate for European targeting capability lost with the INF Treaty. These include the testing of a new version of the SS-19 intercontinental ballistic missile to reduce its range, enhanced mobility for SS-24 and SS-25 missiles to give them "variable" ranges, and the redeployment of submarines armed with cruise missiles to European waters. ...

He said it was clear that people were "wary of making commitments" over issues on which President Ronald Reagan's successor may have different policies. Some governments, he added, fear a repetition of the "neutron-bomb syndrome," in which President Jimmy Carter canceled a new weapon over which Helmut Schmidt, then the West German chancellor, had fought for domestic approval. ...

EUROPEAN TOPICS

British Court Clears Computer Hackers

In what is regarded as an important test case, Britain's highest court, the House of Lords, has ruled that computer hacking for amusement is not a criminal offense. ...

Decree on Abortion Is Validated in Spain

The Spanish Supreme Court, rejecting an appeal by an anti-abortion group called Family Action, has ruled that abortions can be performed in private clinics. ...



ULTIMATE PUZZLE — Roger Bouckaert of Bruges displays the world's longest crossword puzzle. The game is 30.82 meters (about 101 feet) long and includes 50,400 words. It will be presented to the Guinness Book of Records. Robert Truot of Quebec set the previous record with 25,614 words in 1982.

Around Europe

Frankfurt city authorities have ordered the closure of an agency that sells infants to childless West German couples, calling this illegal and "an affront to human dignity." ...

Hugh Scanlan, a British aviation historian, Mr. Scanlan said a letter found in an 18th-century poetry book at an antiquarian bookstore disproved at least four other claims of having discovered the legendary Red Baron's scarlet Fokker triplane near Amiens, France, in 1918. ...

In Glasgow, a court has ruled that a man who was refused a job selling lingerie had been the victim of sexual discrimination. Steven Rowan, 26, had applied for a job as sales assistant in a store dealing in female underwear and swimwear. The store turned him down, saying women would not want a man to see them in their underwear. Mr. Rowan was awarded £500 (£900) in damages for injured feelings. Systske Looijen

WEEKEND

International Herald Tribune

CRITICS' CHOICE WASHINGTON

Major Gauguin Retrospective



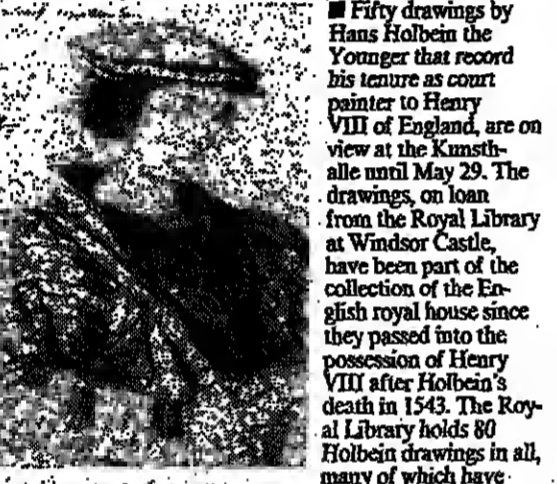
The first large-scale retrospective of the work of Paul Gauguin in nearly 30 years, with 230 examples of the artist's painting, sculpture, ceramic and graphic work, opens at the National Gallery May 1. Collections in Europe, the Americas, Polynesia, and Asia have contributed ("The Siesta" shown here, is from the collection of Walter H. Annenberg) and there are important loans from the Soviet Union. "The Art of Paul Gauguin" runs until July 31 in Washington and from Sept. 17 to Dec. 11 at The Art Institute of Chicago. It moves to the Grand Palais in Paris at the beginning of 1989.

A Materialist World

"A Material World," the new permanent exhibition at the National Museum of American History, is a brand-name version of what the American world is made of. It shows the way objects of daily use evolved from the rough, handmade materials of the early years of the United States into the slick, bright, machine-made products of today.

HAMBURG

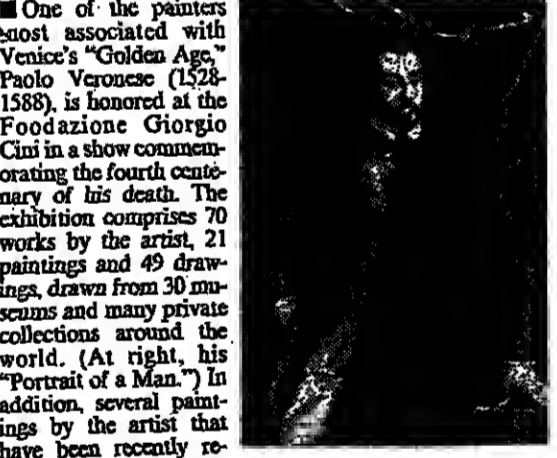
Holbein at Henry's Court



Fifty drawings by Hans Holbein the Younger that record his tenure as court painter to Henry VIII of England, are on view at the Kunsthalle until May 29. The drawings, on loan from the Royal Library at Windsor Castle, have been part of the collection of the English royal house since they passed into the possession of Henry VIII after Holbein's death in 1533. The Royal Library holds 80 Holbein drawings in all, many of which have been recently restored. This will be the only German show of the works, which can also be seen from June 12 to Sept. 4 at the Basel Kunstmuseum, augmented by 80 works from the Kunstmuseum's collection — the world's largest holding of Holbein drawings.

VENICE

Veronese's Quatercentenary



One of the painters most associated with Venice's "Golden Age" (1528-1588) is honored at the Fondazione Giorgio Cini in a show commemorating the fourth century of his death. The exhibition comprises 70 works by the artist, 21 paintings and 49 drawings, drawn from 30 museums and many private collections around the world. (At right, his "Portrait of a Man.") In addition, several paintings by the artist that have been recently restored are on view at the Gallerie dell'Accademia. The catalogue for the show at the Fondazione has been produced in concert with the National Gallery in Washington, where an expanded Veronese commemoration will be held beginning in November.

PARIS

New Theater and Music Festival

The first Festival de Paris, a city-backed theater and music festival from April 30 to July 1, will bring performers and ensembles from eight countries, with particular emphasis on Italy. Operatic productions include Niccolò Piccinni's "Iphigénie en Tauride" from the Teatro Petruzzelli in Bari, staged by Luca Ronconi (May 25, 27, 29), and Nino Rota's "The Italian Straw Hat" in Pier-Luigi Pizzi's staging from Reggio Emilia (June 18, 19, 20), both at the Théâtre Musical de Paris-Châtelet, and Alberto Zedda conducts a concert performance of Rossini's "Adelaide de Bourgogne" at the Salle Pleyel (May 15). The dance program brings the Dance Theatre of Harlem (May 3-8) and the Frankfurt Ballet (June 25-30) to the TNP and the Béjart Ballet Lausanne to the Théâtre de Paris and the Théâtre de la Ville with the works of young choreographers. Concerts include the Verdi Requiem with the La Scala orchestra and chorus under Riccardo Muti (TNP, June 6-7), the Orpheus Chamber Orchestra with the pianist Alicia de Larrocha (Mogador, May 9) and to close the festival de Larrocha (Mogador, May 9) and to close the festival de Larrocha (Mogador, May 9) and to close the festival de Larrocha (Mogador, May 9).

NEW YORK

Dance and American Music

The opening three weeks of the New York City Ballet's current season, through May 15, are devoted to an American Music Festival, with a total of 35 ballets set to the music of American composers. Nineteen will be world premieres, five of them set to music commissioned for the occasion, two others are new to the company repertoire, and others drawn from the existing repertoire. The choreographers of new works include Peter Martins, The choreographers of new works include Peter Martins, Paul Taylor, Violette Verdy, Robert Weiss, Lar Lubovitch and William Forsythe. Composers include John Adams, Aaron Copland, William Bolcom, Ray Charles, Steve Reich and Charles Wuorinen. Some of the new ballets will be incorporated into the repertoire for the rest of the season, which continues to June 26.

Musical Genius or Junk? Maybe It's a Parody

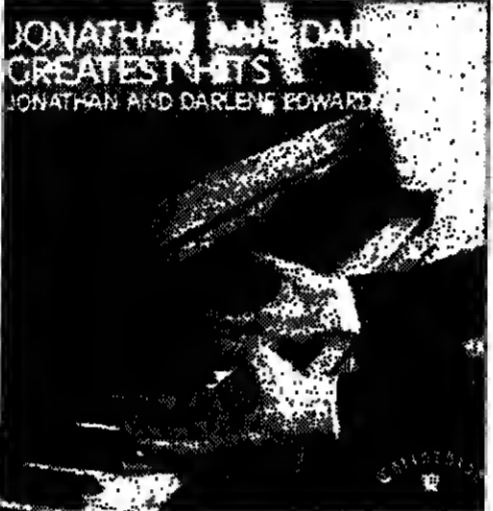
by Mike Zwerin

As the audience applauds one of his flawless improvisations, the trombonist Jimmy Krieger has been heard to mutter: "Fooled 'em again."

Recording musicians who make a mistake do not stop the take because the producer may not even hear it, let alone the public.

Who's fooling who? Does that trumpet player have no lip whatsoever or is he using a sophisticated growl technique? Charlie Parker made false starts at the beginning of a solo, repeating bursts of a fast phrase several times until it broke through: Was that building tension or were they mistakes? Miles Davis's cracked notes are central to his plaintive sound: Should he practice more? Do punk bands play out of tune to slap the face of the establishment or do they have tin ears? What is the difference between funky and flat? Why do critics tend to forgive Art Tatum's occasional dropped or added beats? How can we tell when a genius is a fraud?

So many questions. Important questions. Listeners can be excused for being puzzled. They deserve answers. Fortunately, a teaching tool is at hand — a



What's wrong with this picture?

recent compact disc called "Jonathan and Darlene's Greatest Hits" (Corinthian). The pianist Jonathan Edwards and his wife, the singer Darlene, single-handedly — the album sleeve photo reveals that Jonathan has two right hands — raised clinkerdom to a high art with their album "The Piano Artistry of Jonathan Edwards" in 1957. Popular music has never been the same. Jonathan's colliding bar lines and fumbling articulation captured the essence of cocktail piano and made an unmistakable mark on a generation of heavy metal bands. Darlene's cracked texture, ambiguous pitch and minimalist reading of lyrics influenced pop singers everywhere. Madonna comes to mind. The liner notes correctly claim: "The couple have tirelessly challenged the conventions of popular music, flaunting musical taboos and surprising listeners."

DISC jockeys who played "The Piano Artistry" after its release received nasty phone calls from listeners who suspected that their intelligence was being insulted. Some people suspected it was a vanity release by two rich amateurs. The rumor spread that it was really Harry and Margaret Truman. Jack Benny bought dozens of copies. Sid Caesar gave them out as Christmas presents.

The critic Leonard Feather wrote that Darlene was the only singer ever to get off the A train between A and B-flat. For once a critic got something right. This is the problem: "I play golf with a guy who was chief executive for two of the biggest companies in the

comes palpable as his arpeggios swirl in nauseated discursiveness... Darlene's rendition of "You're Blasé" is the only version that does full justice to the lyric, which has never sounded nearly this insulting. After you hear her deconstruction (the Marx Brothers did a similar job on "Il Trovatore"), you will never want to hear it any other way." Time magazine called Darlene "exquisitely off-key," and the couple "too gruesome to be real."

Which of course they were. They were too good at being bad to be bad. When they were finally unmasked, our heroes turned out to be the husband and wife team Jo Stafford and Paul Weston. Jonathan and Darlene are to Paul and Jo what John Huston's "Beat the Devil" is to "The Treasure of the Sierra Madre," what Duke Ellington's "Controversial Suite" — a parody of Stan Kenton — is to "Black and Tan Fantasy."

Stafford was lead singer with Tommy Dorsey's vocal group The Pied Pipers. During World War II she was so popular with GIs she was called "GI Jo." Bomber crews returning from missions tuned in the armed forces radio to hear her, her picture was tacked on barracks walls. Stafford represented Big Sis or the girl next door. She was solid and dependable, she sang directly, no sexy sighs, allowing the song to happen. Her cool and fine-tuned voice with only a slight breath vibrato paralleled the sound Claude Thornhill was developing around the same time. You can hear the influence of Stafford in Chet Baker. Lester Young once said that if he ever had a big band he would like Jo Stafford and Frank Sinatra as singers.

PAUL Weston was staff arranger for Dorsey, Bob Crosby and other big bands, for Bing Crosby, Dinah Shore and other singers. He scored film music for Paramount, was musical director for Capitol Records. He wrote "I Should Care" with Sammy Cahn and Axel Stordahl. Recordings of his tasteful arrangements of standards played by a muted dance band with strings and soloists like Babe Russin, Eddie Miller and Don Fagerquist gave birth to what came to be called "Easy Listening Music."

In 1947 Stafford recorded "Temptation," a lopsided hillbilly version of "Temptation," under the pseudonym Cinderella Stamp. You have to understand a subject to parody it. Stafford was born in Coalinga, California; she understood hillbillies. But there were country folks who thought Cinderella didn't like country folks. Caricature must add another level to the original while staying close enough to be taken seriously by some of the people caricatured. There were short people who thought Randy Newman didn't like short people.

After "Temptation" had enjoyed a certain celebrity, Stafford and Weston developed the concept by performing at parties, leaving out and adding beats and changing minor to major. When they decided to go into the studio as Darlene and Jonathan, they had to fire a drummer who laughed so hard he kept dropping the sticks.

The Westons are now semi-retired in Beverly Hills, reissuing their masters on their Corinthian label. Interviewed by telephone, Stafford defended Darlene: "She worked just as hard as I did. It's not easy to sing sharp on purpose. When I'm singing for real I'll hear a note a split second before I sing it. Her trick is to bear it and then miss it."

WESTON recalled an incident in London after the first Edwards album: "We went to this little restaurant in Hampstead and the cocktail pianist started to play 'Autumn In New York' just like Jonathan. We had been on television and were written up in the papers and we thought, gee, that's cute, he's doing Jonathan for us. So we raised our wine glasses and smiled and he toasted us back. But then he started to play 'Don't Blame Me' and did it the same way and we realized he was for real." Which brings us back to our original questions. Just how are we to recognize the wrongness of things? Weston has an illustration of the complexity of the problem: "I play golf with a guy who was chief executive for two of the biggest companies in the

'Jonathan and Darlene' Raised Clinkerdom to A Form of High Art



Nicolae Anca/International Herald Tribune

United States. A few months ago he came to me and said, 'I've always liked your wife's singing and when I was in New York I bought one of her albums. But I also bought an album by a couple named Edwards I found in your company's bin. The piano player isn't too bad but the singer doesn't sing very well.' So you see, here is this brilliant man who thought that Jonathan wasn't too bad."

Excuse me. I was just interrupted by a call from a musician I went to hear in a local club last week. When I told him I'd liked his band, he replied: "Yeah, we had a good night. Too bad the audience was out to lunch. They never respond when the music is good. It's only when we play bad that they jump on the tables and shout." Though neither Stafford nor Weston ever won a Grammy award, the Edwards did — in the comedy category. Jonathan was furious.

Radio Solidarnosc: A Bit of Poland in Paris

by Alan Furst

PARIS — In Paris, a circumnavigation of the FM radio band is a fairly exotic journey. Amid the synthesized Europop and the French rock 'n' roll, one stumbles on the odd bit of Chinese opera, unrequited love in Arabic, a snippet of "Das Rheingold," ancient Beatles tunes, the French version of the old Coasters' song "Along Came Jones," some reggae, a little Gregorian chant, a few bars of Theonious Monk.

Setting in with the last, you've more than likely joined Radio Solidarnosc at 99MHz and are headed, eventually, for the late news in Polish, or the voice of Free Cambodia. But not for a while. After Monk, you are liable to hear from Bill

Evans, Sonny Rollins, Freddie Hubbard, Kenny Dorham or Clifford Brown. Jazz lovers' jazz, much of it the very incarnation of the glorious Blue Note 1950s, with an occasional contribution from contemporary fusion people — Larry Coryell, John Abernethy — or one of the Polish jazz stars: Ursula Dudziak, whose eerie voice is a saxophone or a trumpet, Michael Urbanik or Adam Markovitch.

On a French-speaking station in Paris, managed by expatriate Poles, an enterprise born in the early days of the 1981 confrontations between the Solidarity unions and the Polish government, what else? The programming seems just right: uncompromising, serious, the sort of music that has everything to do with freedom yet is well beyond politics. On the hour, or close to it,

the station's musical signature: a bitter-sweet little melody derived from a World War II song about Hitler's downfall, followed by an announcement of the call sign, the address of the station and a telephone number. Radio Solidarnosc — they prefer that name, there is another station using the name Radio Solidarnosc — is a two-way radio, and wants to hear from its listeners.

The history of Radio Solidarnosc is a shadow of the history of Poland itself — whipsawed by politics beyond its borders, tossed between anguish and triumph, always in crisis, never giving up. This all began on Dec. 13, 1981, when two Frenchmen — of Polish-Jewish origin — Patrick Farbiarz and Bertrand Julien, responded to the announcement of martial law in Poland by starting a radio station.

Veterans of the Paris underground station Radio Riposte, Farbiarz and Julien were used to making do with what they had; in this case access to up-to-the-minute news from Poland and two records of Polish folk songs. They gave the news, and played records, gave the news again, played the records again. Twenty-four hours a day while their voices wore down to whispers. In those days, French interest in Poland ran very high and, according to station management, Radio Solidarnosc had some 200,000 listeners, which made it, at least for the moment, the second most popular station in France. Later on, as emigré Poles found their way to the station, Farbiarz and Julien turned over management and went on to become media consultants.

Coincidentally, then Culture Minister Jack Lang had created a "Forum of Intellectuals" to consider various problems facing the French community. That February, the Forum was in session. Mary McCarthy, the American novelist and essayist, rose to speak on day four of the hunger strike. "Why did this handsome young man have to go on a hunger strike?" she asked. "Could not Paris be a capital city of freedom?" The ovation lasted 15 minutes.

The license they were issued allowed them three hours a day of broadcasting on a frequency shared with a major communications group. For two months, beginning in May, all went well. Then Jacek Piotrowski, at the age of 29, had a stroke. Ten days later, the station's electrical lines were sabotaged — Radio Solidarnosc people suggest a commercial, not a political, culprit — and they went off the air. With Piotrowski in the hospital, everything seemed to fall apart, and Radio Solidarnosc was to remain silent for more than two years.

SLOWLY, Piotrowski recovered. Though he permanently lost the use of his right arm. As the months went by, their initial permission to broadcast was about to run out. Finally, on March 16, 1986, Piotrowski wrote a desperate letter to François Léotard, chief of the Republican Party in France. Two days later, under the newly formed government of Jacques Chirac, Léotard was appointed minister of culture and communications. By accident, Piotrowski had made the perfect move. Radio Solidarnosc was granted a license three months later to broadcast 24 hours a day on 99 MHz. In addition, the govern-



Jacek Piotrowski and colleague Anna Biszewska. The poster indicates the station's former frequency.

On Feb. 7, Piotrowski and three companions began a hunger strike in the Polish

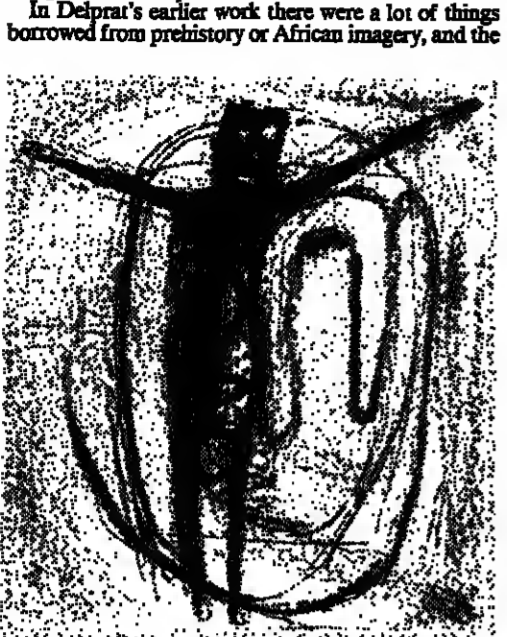
Continued on page 9

WEEKEND

Around Paris Galleries

by Michael Gibson

PARIS—Hélène Delprat, an independent soul with a high-voltage talent, is probably the most promising painter of the young generation in France.



Drawing by Hélène Delprat, from the show at the Galerie Adrien Maeght.

best paintings seemed to be those that stayed away from anything so easily identified. This is not true of the drawings. Some are small and done on pages from sketchbooks, others are almost six feet high.

Chantal Petit has a more narrative talent. Her earlier work showed a certain transient exuberance in a vein that was a cross between sci-fi and minor demology.

individuality. Petit's surprising venture is obviously a product of urban life. They might represent a cross-section of a Métro station, and each visitor appears to scan the crowd on the wall as though he hoped to find a truly human face.

It seems to be the fate of all important events to degenerate into solemnity. The French Revolution, whose bicentennial will be observed next year, was a peculiar blend of anguish, terror, exaltation, generous imagination, frivolity and simple fun not all that foreign to the mood of Paris in May 1968.

Zuka not only controls her medium nicely, she also has a good knowledge of the complex and fast moving period she has chosen to deal with. She tells its story in strong, bright colors that nonetheless manage to preserve the pathos of the grimmer events: thus the pale and shorn Marie Antoinette being driven to the guillotine through a bright and festive crowd.

The Austrian artist Alfred Kubin (1877-1959) will probably be acknowledged in time as one of the most significant and visionary artists of the first half of this century. His medium is intimate — pencil, pen and watercolor — but he uses it to tremendous effect to communicate his visions of sexual and social terror, of grim humor, irony and the absurd.

Les Ballets Canadiens: Kudelka's Signature

by Anna Kisselgoff

NEW YORK—Every so often a notable young choreographic talent creeps up on the ballet world, diligently producing imaginative, even excellent work that is perhaps more appreciated abroad than at home.

Several new facets of James Kudelka have emerged within this pattern in the last decade, and the recent visit to New York by Les Grands Ballets Canadiens from Montreal fills out more fully the picture of his 32-year-old resident choreographer.

Since 1981, when he left Toronto's National Ballet of Canada for Les Grands Ballets, Kudelka has also created new works for American companies. These include "Dreams of Harmony" for the San Francisco Ballet; the Joffrey Ballet's "Heart of the Matter"; and "Concerto Grosso," which is now being performed on tour after its premiere at the Winter Olympics in Calgary, and "Passage," originally created for the now-defunct American Ballet Theater II.

"Schubert Dances," a pure-movement solo of clarity and rhythmic complexity by the highly talented Toronto modern-dance choreographer Christopher House, and "Cousort Lessons," a pleasant diagrammatic plotless ballet to Stravinsky's Concerto for Piano and Wind Instruments by David Bintley of Britain's Royal Ballet.

The link from Kudelka's early works in the 1970s for the National Ballet was "Genesis" (1982), his first premiere for Les Grands Ballets. Typically, it is both dramatic and full of unstated drama, implying insidious relationships among the two men and two women who seem trapped (a distilled view of the world?) within a square outlined by a hanging frame and four chairs.

It is not the choreographer's best piece in what I have called his Harold Pinter genre. Yet, the opening solo for the dominant man (Kevin Irving in the cast I saw) wraps the dancer around a swivel chair and is a good study in energy straining at the leash.



Edward Hilyer, Jacques Drapeau in "In Paradisum."

reductive. The men jump, feet together, and the ensemble circles as the parents-to-be first sit high above and then dance amid the villagers. The pregnant woman clutches her stomach. To transform the famous solo of the sacrificial virgin or the Chosen One into a solo for a woman in labor might suggest a feminist tract. In this case, it has little universal meaning.

Anyone has the right to rewrite a scenario, but to reduce the majesty of a thundering musical paean to another nature in all her terrifying aspects to a domestic cartoon is hardly persuasive.

INTERNATIONAL ARTS GUIDE

- AUSTRIA: Vienna: Museum of Applied Arts (tel: 72.56.96). To May 15: Art and Revolution — Russian and Soviet Art between 1910 and 1932. About 700 objects representing 20 artists.
FRANCE: Paris: Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 42.77.12.33). To May 16: An exhibition of some of Picasso's last works, done beginning in 1953 until his death in 1973: 95 paintings, 34 drawings, 70 engravings and 8 sculptures.GERMANY: Cologne: Römisch-Germanisches-Museum (tel: 22.44.38). To Aug. 1: Glass of the Carstairs: 150 masterpieces of Roman glasswork, with many works loaned by the British Museum, the Corning Museum of Glass in New York and other museums.NETHERLANDS: The Hague: Gemeentemuseum (tel: 51.41.81). To May 29: The work of Piet Mondrian is given its most extensive examination ever: 170 works from the museum's collection, plus 60 works from the largest private collection.

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DOONESBURY comic strip. I'M TRYING TO FIGURE OUT WHY YOU LOOK SO STUPID... AT MY EYE GLASSES! YOU WENT TO NEAR GLASS... I NEVER NEEDED THEM, HING. THEY WERE PLAIN GLASS. I THOUGHT THEY WERE PEOPLE TAKE ME MORE SERIOUSLY... BOY, WE MAY HAVE HAD MORE IN COMMON IN COLLEGE THAN WE THOUGHT. I WONDER WHY WE DIDN'T HAVE THESE FEELINGS FOR EACH OTHER BACK THEN... YOU WERE A NERD, MIKE. OH, RIGHT.

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WEEKEND

Enjoying New Music: When Is It Too Late?

by John Pareles

NEW YORK — Does love of music have a window of opportunity? Is there some moment in our biological program when popular music means the most, when we bond to our song...

For many people, it seems, music — alone among the arts — can be enjoyed strictly for nostalgia's sake.

stations continue to aim for "upper demos" (translation: codgers over 30) by playing post-1964 oldies and no current music unless it sounds like Bruce Springsteen.

For many people, it seems, music — alone among the arts — can be enjoyed exclusively for nostalgia's sake. People who only cared about movies released during their teens, or who simply re-read a shelf of favorite novels...

To many listeners who don't grow up to be musicians or critics, the pop absorbed during the teens and early 20s takes on a special resonance that no later tunes can match.

There are psychological reasons why music makes such a major impact during adolescence. Vivian Seltzer, professor of human development and behavior at the University of Pennsylvania and the author of "Adolescent Social Development," said in a recent interview...

Like the other arts, music evolves in response to the way it is used and the places it is performed. I'm not surprised that heavy metal rock, made almost specifically for arena-size gatherings, tends to lose its appeal precipitously as adolescence wanes...

Popular music outside pop doesn't build itself such a demographic ghetto. Blues, country, salsa, jazz and gospel fans usually stand by their tastes for a longer haul — but those styles change more slowly than mainstream rock and pop...

DANCING, meanwhile, is one way to test-drive a fast-changing body and to try out mating rituals — another adolescent arena for new accomplishments and highly charged emotions.

Radio Solidarnosc

Continued from page 7

ment would provide financial assistance. By this time, the crisis in Poland had hardened into an ongoing conflict — the two sides were talking, the early days of supercharged confrontation had passed. For Radio Solidarnosc, that meant redefinition, evolution. They now represented, they felt, more than the Solidarity uprising, they had to speak for the spirit of those times.

What music, they asked themselves, best represented this spirit? Classical music certainly, but most especially jazz, a form with both ethnic roots and plenty of a universal serious aspiration — as much a universal serious aspiration as there is. At that moment there was a Frenchman, Michel Paquie, a appeared a Frenchman, Michel Paquie, a appeared a Frenchman, Michel Paquie...

Discriminating, Courageous Collector

by John Russell

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — Once upon a time, there were collectors who did not follow fashion, never resold or traded what they had bought, preferred the difficult and the taxing to the easy and ingratiating, and never, ever, used the word "sell" when discussing the art that they owned.

One such collector is Joseph Pulitzer Jr., who began to buy substantial works of modern art more than 50 years ago, in his senior year at Harvard.

Among the key events in his career, some are a matter of public record. Quite possibly the most courageous purchase ever made by an American collector only three years out of college was the "Bathers With a Turtle" of 1908 by Henri Matisse, which Pulitzer bought at auction in Lucerne, Switzerland, in the summer of 1939 for \$2,400.

What is less well known, if known at all, is that the young Joseph Pulitzer was one of the very few private collectors who had the chance to buy Picasso's "Denise et sa sœur" in 1921-22 and Picasso's "Glass and Bottle of Bass" of 1914 show that by this criterion the collection is by no means in abeyance.

ADVENTURES of that kind are hard to follow, but it is clear from the exhibition of "Modern Art From the Pulitzer Collection: 50 Years of Connoisseurship" that can be seen through June 12 at the Fogg Art Museum here, that there has been no slackening in the intensity with which the collection has been built up.

Works acquired for the collection since 1971 have the advantage of appearing in a new catalogue, compiled by Angelica Zander Rudenstine and published by the Harvard University Art Museums.

As Pulitzer has been married since 1973 to Emily Rauh Pulitzer, a museum professional with decided feelings about contemporary art, it might be expected that in the 70-odd purchases recorded by Rudenstine, two disparate and quite possibly irreconcilable tastes would be discernible.

However, it did not seem to this visitor that Pulitzer's primary dispositions have been elbowed aside in the works that the catalogue ascribed jointly to Emily and Joseph Pulitzer.

THE Scott Burton might seem to many people an up-to-the-minute eccentricity. (It is not, by the way, in the exhibition, on grounds quite possibly of weight — 4,180 pounds, or 1,900 kilograms — alone). But in point of fact it comes riced with philosophical and art-historical references that make it not simply a very comfortable piece of furniture but an object that probes the grammar of furniture, the grammar of sculpture and the overtones of famous works of art by Jacques-Louis David, Antonio Canova and René Magritte.



Edouard Vuillard's "Self-Portrait," from the Pulitzer collection.

The notion of an innate antithesis between the tastes of Mr. and Mrs. Pulitzer is further invalidated by the fact that one of the more unexpected items in the new catalogue is a drawing by Theo van Rysselberghe (1862-1926) of his wife, who lived until 1959 and published brief portraits in words of André Malraux, Albert Camus, Félix Fénéon and others that are a model of vivacity and perception.

A great collection is, of course, judged by its masterpieces. Recent acquisitions like Joan Miró's "48" of 1927, Georges Braque's "Mantlepiece" of 1921-22 and Picasso's "Glass and Bottle of Bass" of 1914 show that by this criterion the collection is by no means in abeyance.

Another case in point is the painting made in 1957 by Alberto Giacometti. Entitled "The Sideboard," it is on one level a painstaking re-creation of a specific corner in the family house in Switzerland.

pected turn of events. But in the end the show comes back over and over again to a point of perfect resolution.

A prime example of this is the early self-portrait by Edouard Vuillard that was bought in 1978. Vuillard in his personal life is often thought of as the epitome of timidity. (As to why that should have been, the portrait in the show of his redoubtable and lifelong friend Madame Jos Hessel provides some clues.) But in this extraordinary and little-known self-portrait, Vuillard stands before us as a man who dominates his surroundings by sheer force of personality and an evident inner drive.

Another case in point is the painting made in 1957 by Alberto Giacometti. Entitled "The Sideboard," it is on one level a painstaking re-creation of a specific corner in the family house in Switzerland.

lated, and yet everything is there, completely realized (though taken away as soon as it is given). Giacometti's unique blend of the specific and the unseizable was never more in evidence.

If there has been anything like a radical change in the nature of the Pulitzer collection in recent years, it has to be in the commitment to contemporary sculpture (above all, to Richard Serra, but also to Donald Judd, Michael Heizer and Joel Shapiro). Thus it is that an exhibition that begins in 1880 in painting with Claude Monet and in 1890 in sculpture with Auguste Rodin comes to a majestic conclusion.

Thanks to the calm, consistent thoroughness of Angelica Rudenstine's commentaries, we leave convinced that this is not simply one of the most discriminating of American collections. It is one that makes perfect sense — in historical terms, in terms of quality and in terms of a personal commitment that Joseph Pulitzer is lucky enough to have shared not only with Emily Rauh Pulitzer but with his first wife, the late Louise Vauchain Pulitzer.

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Alan Furst's latest book is "Night Soldiers" (Houghton Mifflin).

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NYSE Index table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg.

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Dow Jones Bond Averages table with columns: Close, Chg.

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Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. table with columns: Buy, Sell, % Buy

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AMEX Stock Index table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Large table of stock prices (A) with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, etc.

NYSE Slips in Thin Trading

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed slightly lower Thursday in the slowest session so far this year, as a lack of buying restrained the market after inflation worries dragged prices lower at the opening. The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 3.15 points Wednesday, fell 6.63 points to close at 2,041.28. It was the first setback for the index in six sessions. Declines led advances 4 to 3, while volume slipped to 128.68 million shares from 133.81 million on Wednesday. The previous low volume for the year was 128.80 million shares, set March 21. "This market is really not giving anyone any incentive to get into it," said Jack Pickler, director of research at Wheat, First Securities in Richmond, Virginia. "There remains a lot of money on the sidelines and it appears we're locked in a tighter trading range than previously thought." Mr. Pickler estimated the range at 1,900 to 2,150, as measured by the Dow. The Dow fell more than 12 points in the opening minutes and then bounced back to around its previous close before turning lower late in the afternoon. Larry Wachtel, a market analyst with Prudential-Bache Securities Inc., said the market's early weakness resulted from a case of "too much good news." Mr. Wachtel said a government report showing a sharp drop in initial claims for state unemployment insurance during the week end April 16 hurt the bond market, which feared the figure could translate into higher interest rates by suggesting a rapid pace of economic expansion. In recent weeks the market has been impressed with better-than-expected corporate earnings. At the same time, its advance has been slowed by concern over the outlook for renewed inflation and higher interest rates. "We are at an area where the advance begins to wane, to run out of gas," Mr. Wachtel said. Lucky Stores was the most active issue, up 5 1/2 to 61 1/2. The company said it had reached an agreement with Gibbons, Green, Van Amerongen in which Gibbons, Green would acquire Lucky for \$61 a share. Banc One followed, gaining 1 1/2 to 23 1/2. It was added to the S&P 500 at Wednesday's close in place of American Standard, which is scheduled to go private. Texaco was third, adding 1 1/2 to 49 1/2. A Dow Jones report noted that the waiting period preventing Kohlberg Kravis & Roberts from increasing its stake in Texaco expired at midnight on Thursday. AT&T was down 1/4 to 26 1/2, while IBM was off 1/4 to 113 1/2. Among the blue chips, General Electric was up 1/4 to 40 1/2, American Express was down 1/4 to 23 1/2, Eastman Kodak fell 1/4 to 40 1/2 and Merck slipped 1/4 to 158 1/2. Prices closed narrowly mixed in slow trading on the American Stock Exchange. ICI led the Amex actives, unchanged at 7 1/2.

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Large table of stock prices (C) with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, etc.

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(Continued on next left-hand page)

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Vertical advertisement on the right edge of the page, partially cut off, containing text like 'BUSINESS', 'ICI's', 'Partner', 'For IC', 'CHICAGO', 'CONS', 'At its', 'Turnover', 'Funds gen', 'Stock hold', 'Funds inv', 'of stock', 'Consolidat', 'Minority sh', 'Net reven', 'The firming', 'profit on a', 'which partic', 'On the retri', 'and other', 'prevent CR', 'Gross capit', 'in the', 'the firming', 'equity cap', 'Several sign', 'These inc'

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WALL STREET WATCH Market's Deep Confusion May Foreshadow a Rally

By ANISE C. WALLACE New York Times Service NEW YORK — Last week, the mood on Wall Street began approaching the levels of pessimism and confusion that dominated the stock market after the crash. The sentiment appears to be more extreme than in December...

Such investor mood is often a contrary indicator, analysts say. One of several indicators suggesting market pessimism is the put/call ratio, for instance. This measures investors' beliefs about the direction of the stock market...

THE CASH level of professional investors is also one of the most widely followed indicators of sentiment. Investors typically have high levels of short-term securities at market bottoms and low levels at market tops.

Rallies, in either bull or bear markets, are characterized by investors anxiously spending their cash and chasing stock prices higher.

The most recent weekly survey of more than 400 institutional stock and bond portfolios worth \$15.4 million by Indata, a Stamford, Connecticut, research firm, found cash levels of 11.7 percent, the highest level reached this year.

Another indicator that reflects investor mood is the outlook of investment advisory services and newsletter writers. When a majority of these services are bearish about the market, that signals it can go higher.

Some analysts say market participants are not pessimistic but are almost "manic" in their confusion about market direction. These professionals who are looking for a rally disagree whether it is the beginning of a new bull market or a "bear market rally."

Mr. Eckle says that over the past five months, the stock market worked through what once would have required two years and is now on the brink of a new bull market.

But Mr. Weisman argues that any move up in prices will be only a "bear market rally" that will draw on the professionals and individuals with cash from the sidelines.

They have to be convincing enough to convert the pessimism into greed and suck people into play.

Racal To Float Division £2 Billion Value Put on Phone Unit

LONDON — Racal Electronics PLC said Thursday that it would float its telecommunications group, which includes the Vodaphone cellular radio business, as a separate company, valued by some analysts at about £2 billion (\$3.7 billion).

Racal shares surged on the announcement in heavy trading. At the close of the London Stock Exchange, the shares were up 72.5 pence, to 319 pence, just below their session high of 322.

The company said it planned to sell "a substantial holding" in the new concern to the public, but gave no details.

The new shares will also be listed on the London Stock Exchange. The move came amid speculation in the market of a bid for Racal by either Cable & Wireless PLC, or another global telecommunications company, Siemens AG of West Germany.

By increasing the value of Racal's stock, the flotation would make a takeover more expensive.

The move will help generate cash for investment in cellular radio systems, a fast-growing area of telecommunications that provides the electronic networks for mobile telephones.

This will greatly facilitate the company's plans for the development of pan-European cellular radio relationships, Racal said.

Vodaphone became profitable in the first half of 1986, while Racal's telecommunications division had operating profit of £10.1 million on sales of £68.7 million in the financial year ended March 31, 1987.

These sales represented about 5 percent of Racal's overall business. The company's main business is military electronics.

Analysts said the £2 billion valuation for the telecommunications division was based largely on considering the population of Britain as a franchise area for Vodaphone.

This, together with a £700 million value for Racal's manufacturing base, would make Racal's shares worth more than 400 pence, some dealers said.

A Wave of Japanese Purchases

Table with columns: Acquirer, Representing Bank, Target, Representing Bank, Date, Price in billion. Includes entries for Bridgestone, Sony Corp., Paloma Industries, Daippon Ink, Ajinomoto Co., Asahi Corp., and Robert M. Bass.

Japanese Shop for U.S. Companies They Seek Friendly Takeovers, and Size Is No Object

By Susan Chira New York Times Service

TOKYO — First they tried their hand at U.S. Treasury securities. Then they dabbled in New York skyscrapers. Now the next stage of Japanese investment in the United States has arrived — the acquisition of U.S. companies.

After years of shunning foreign takeovers, the Japanese are shopping for U.S. businesses. Both Japanese and American investment bankers here say they have been deluged with inquiries about possible acquisitions.

Tadashi Natori, general manager of the Industrial Bank of Japan's investment banking department, said that of the bank's 7,000 clients, 500 are interested in acquisitions.

Indeed, the Japanese moves have sparked some alarm in the United States, raising questions about whether such sales undermine national interests by strengthening Japan's competitive edge.

But the Japanese companies, sensitive to such concerns, are likely to tread carefully. They already play by somewhat different rules, shunning the hostile takeovers and asset-stripping that have characterized many recent mergers and acquisitions in the United States.

The majority of deals involving the Japanese take place on friendly terms. As a result, many U.S. companies now seek the Japanese as "white knights" to rescue them from hostile bids.

The Japanese appeal as white knights is further enhanced, say investment bankers in Tokyo, by their emphasis on acquiring only top-quality businesses with managers they respect, because they prefer to work with existing management rather than run a foreign company by themselves.

Scott A. von Eschen, a senior associate at Morgan Stanley & Co., says it is now standard procedure when mounting a takeover defense to check on whether any Japanese companies are interested in making an offer. He noted, however, that the Japanese companies generally do not make such decisions quickly enough to come to the rescue.

This new willingness to buy foreign companies is driven partly by the strong yen and the lower U.S. stock prices resulting from the market collapse in October. But it also implies that Japanese businesses are eager to move faster to expand their world market share and to buy access to countries where growing sentiment for trade protectionism threatens to shut them out.

Now that the Japanese are amenable to acquisitions, size seems to be no object. Last month, Bridgestone Corp. agreed to buy Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. for \$2.6 billion, blasting away a counteroffer by Pirelli SPA of Italy. In November, Sony Corp. agreed to buy CBS Records for about \$2 billion. And, in addition to a host of smaller deals and joint ventures, both U.S. and Japanese investment bankers say that several other large acquisitions are under way.

The boom in mergers and acquisitions also is sparking open competition for a piece of the pie. The rivals are the Japanese banks, securities firms and trading companies.

See JAPANESE, Page 15



Kazuyuki Hirai and Arthur B. Eggert, executives at Bridgestone Corp. of Japan, which acquired Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.

Scottish Bank In £235-Million U.S. Acquisition

LONDON — Royal Bank of Scotland said Thursday that it was buying a Rhode Island savings bank, Citizens Financial Group Inc., for £235 million (\$440 million).

Royal Bank, one of Britain's biggest banks, made the announcement just 10 days after Bank of Ireland said it would buy a bank in New Hampshire, another New England state.

Royal Bank had long been seeking a U.S. acquisition, specifically a medium-size regional bank.

British banks are facing increased competition from building societies, which are similar to U.S. savings and loan associations, and Royal Bank of Scotland was looking for a purchase that would reduce the bank's dependence on the British market and on pound-denominated assets.

"It is vital for a financial services group like ours to be able to operate in more than one market in order to achieve a balance in both assets and profits," Royal Bank's chairman, Sir Michael Herries, said. "This acquisition will enable us to do just that."

Citizens' assets have grown by nearly \$7.6 billion in the past two years, to \$2.6 billion at the end of 1987. Its profits over the same period rose 35 percent to \$43.6 million. It has two banking branches in Rhode Island and 30 loan offices in other New England states.

It was a mutual bank, owned by its depositors, until June 1985, when it sold shares to the public.

Mike Koshane, a spokesman for Royal Bank of Scotland, said the acquisition would be financed by raising loans in the United States, rather than by seeking out funds from stockholders through a rights issue.

RBS, which is based in Edinburgh, has total assets of £19.1 billion. Like Royal Bank of Ireland, it also decided to move into New England. On April 18, it said it was buying First NH Bank Inc., the largest bank holding company in New Hampshire, for \$370 million.

New England is viewed as a particularly attractive place for banks to expand. Its high-technology industries have transformed it into one of the most prosperous regions in the United States.

In addition, some of the laws that in much of the rest of the United States bar interstate banking are starting to come down in New England.

Four of the six New England States — New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Vermont — have an agreement that allows banks from each state to do business in the other.

In Rhode Island, any bank can do business within its boundaries as long as the bank's home state lets Rhode Island banks in. Maine does not even put that restriction on out-of-state banks.

Bank of N.Y. Says It Holds 54% of Irving

NEW YORK — Bank of New York Co. said Thursday that it had been tendered a majority of the shares of Irving Bank Corp. under terms of its hostile \$1.1 billion takeover offer.

Bank of New York said that as of the close of business on Wednesday, it had been tendered 9.03 million of Irving's approximately 18.5 million shares, giving it nearly 54 percent when the 888,634 Irving shares it already owns are counted. The tendered shares may be withdrawn until 5 P.M. on Friday, however.

Irving, which has been urging its shareholders to back a complex restructuring plan that includes the sale of a 45 percent stake to Banca Commerciale Italiana, had no comment on the announcement.

Late Thursday, however, BCI said it would not increase its \$75 a share offer, apparently clearing the way for Bank of New York to prevail.

Japan Panels Propose Broad Tax Changes Plan Is to Cut Income, Company Tax And Impose a Levy on Consumption

By Patrick L. Smith International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — Long-awaited proposals for changes in national taxation were submitted Thursday by two panels advising Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, providing a broad blueprint of what the Japanese leader will seek to push through the legislature this year.

A tax research commission of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party and a government tax council both recommended reductions in personal and corporate taxes and the introduction of new taxes on consumption and capital gains.

The proposals, widely debated in recent weeks, are intended chiefly to redress longstanding inequities in the national tax system, shift the sources of government revenue and further stimulate domestic consumption.

Mr. Takeshita advocated a sweeping overhaul of Japan's tax structure as a cornerstone of his administration when he came to office last November.

The issue is seen both here and abroad as essential to Japan's effort to increase personal spending, thus consuming more of its wealth and reducing its global trade surpluses.

Depending on the magnitude of the reductions agreed upon in the legislature, cuts in personal income taxes are expected to total 2 trillion to 3 trillion yen (\$16 billion to \$24 billion). Corporate taxes are likely to be reduced by 1 trillion yen and inheritance taxes by up to 300 billion yen.

The size of the indirect tax on consumption — the centerpiece of the reform package and its most politically sensitive element — was not disclosed. But panel members suggested that it is unlikely to be higher than 3 percent, a rate that would yield about 4.2 trillion yen in new revenue.

Although the net effect of the proposals on government revenue is unclear, Mr. Takeshita has not stressed a "revenue neutral" set of changes, in which cuts are fully offset by new levies. As the Reagan administration did, he is counting on tax cuts to increase economic activity and therefore raise revenue.

In essence, this is the reasoning behind the Japanese government's pursuit of a consumption tax at a time it is striving to reduce the country's high savings rate and change spending habits. The effects of a sales tax will, it is reasoned, be more than offset by lower income and corporate taxes.

The final package is expected to emerge only after lengthy and heated debate in the Diet, Japan's legislature. But the prime minister has targeted this fall's session for passage of a tax bill, sources in the ruling party said recently.

The party's tax panel recommended a reduction in the highest income tax bracket from 60 percent to 50 percent and a cut in corporate taxes from 54 percent to below 50 percent, bringing them more in line with corporate rates in the United States and Europe.

"These are fairly substantial changes," said Peter J. Morgan, chief economist in Tokyo at Barclays de Zoete Wedd Ltd. "If we get anything like these tax cuts this year, the effect on consumption will be positive."

More broadly, recent newspaper polls suggest that as much as 60 percent of the Japanese public is against any new national levies, at least until income taxes are reduced.

It is far from certain, political analysts say, that Mr. Takeshita's tax package will succeed or his timetable be met. But the prime minister has elicited more confidence on the issue than either of his predecessors, these analysts say.

The Finance Ministry has long sought a shift from direct to indirect taxes to spread the burden more evenly and to insure future revenues as Japan's population ages in the next two decades.



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Currency Rates

Table with columns: City, Currency, Rate. Includes Amsterdam, London, New York, Paris, Tokyo, etc.

Other Dollar Values

Table with columns: Currency, Par \$, Rate. Includes Canadian, Australian, Hong Kong, etc.

Forward Rates

Table with columns: Currency, Period, Rate. Includes Pound Sterling, Japanese Yen, Deutsche Mark.

Interest Rates

Table with columns: Currency, Deposit Type, Rate. Includes Eurocurrency Deposits.

Key Money Rates

Table with columns: Country, Rate. Includes United States, Japan, West Germany.

Asian Dollar Deposits

Table with columns: Country, Rate. Includes Hong Kong, Singapore, etc.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Table with columns: Fund Name, Rate. Includes Merrill Lynch Ready Assets, etc.

Gold

Table with columns: Location, Price. Includes Hong Kong, London, etc.

Sources: Reuters, Bank of Tokyo, Commercials, Credit Lyonnais.

Mc day... Village... Lane

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

ENI's Profit Rises 9.7%, Sales Fall

Rome — Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi, the Italian state fuels and chemicals group, said net consolidated profit had risen 9.7 percent to 700 billion lire (\$562.5 million) in 1987 largely because of improved results from chemicals and gas distribution.

The chairman, Franco Reviglio, noted that the result had been achieved despite pressure on profit margins in oil and gas production and losses in refining.

ENI said its group revenue fell 6.2 percent to 31.4 trillion lire from a year earlier, reflecting the fall in oil prices and the sharp decline in the value of the dollar.

ENI said the uncertainty in the international oil market last year weighed on the results of its hydrocarbons production activities.

Abnormal movements in product prices and low-priced offers of finished products by oil-producing

countries made it impossible to recoup costs in the refining sector during the year, ENI said.

It said another factor was the abandonment of nethack contracts, under which crude oil prices are tied to the prices of refined products.

ENI said Italian oil refiners also suffered as a result of regulations governing domestic oil refining, under which product prices are controlled by the state.

ENI said profit margins in chemicals rose significantly last year, partly as a result of increased efficiency.

At the same time, the group sharply reduced losses from its metallurgy operations and achieved better results from its textile machinery sector, it said.

ENI said about 6.2 trillion lire was invested last year, equivalent to almost 20 percent of revenue. It said the figure compared favorably

with those of leading international oil groups outside the state sector.

ENI said it had the means to finance investments of around 17 trillion lire in the 1988-90 period.

The investments are intended to increase reserves and production of hydrocarbons and coal in Italy and abroad, complete a methane distribution network in southern Italy and improve refining technology.

ENI also plans large investments in the chemical sector, with particular focus on establishing accords and joint ventures with international partners. The group is discussing a possible alliance in the chemical sector with Montedison SpA, controlled by the privately held Gruppo Ferruzzi.

In comparing its profit figures for 1987 and 1986, ENI said that the 638 billion lire for 1986 replaced an originally reported 510 billion lire, which excluded profits due to minority shareholders.

Investors Are Putting Pressure on Zenith To Sell Its Troubled Electronics Division

By Julia Flynn Siler
New York Times Service

CHICAGO — As losses have mounted at Zenith Electronics Corp.'s consumer electronics division, investors have begun putting pressure on the last major U.S. manufacturer of televisions to sell its troubled unit.

That pressure was palpable at Zenith's annual stockholders meeting on Tuesday.

"Are you denying the rumors on Wall Street that you plan to sell the consumer electronics division?" asked Stuart H. Fried, a private investor attending the event who favors such a move.

Jerry K. Pearlman, Zenith's chairman and chief executive, declined to answer directly. But it was significant that he did not rule out the possibility. Indeed, he publicly suggested that the company was considering such a move.

"We are bound and determined to explore all options to improve our corporate profitability," he said. "We plan to boost our earnings by reducing significantly the drag that consumer electronics has had on our earnings."

A foreign buyer might find the Zenith unit attractive because of its well-known brand name, an extensive distribution network in the United States and its sizable market share. According to recent industry estimates, Zenith commands 13 percent of the domestic U.S. television market.

But some analysts maintain that, if Zenith's consumer electronics business can survive the price-cutting of its Asian and European competitors in the coming year, its fortunes may turn up.

estimated \$50 million to \$60 million in losses in 1987. Battered by pricing pressure from Asian competitors and falling demand, it had another \$19 million loss in the first quarter of 1988, compared with a \$10 million loss a year earlier.

Analysis believe that the company, based in Glenview, Illinois, could earn as much as \$3 a share this year if the division was sold, largely because of the earnings strength of its flourishing computer systems and components group. Zenith reported a \$19.10 million loss last year.

"The company is past the point of losing its patience with the consumer electronics division," said Charles K. Ryan, a Merrill Lynch analyst. He said the consumer business could fetch \$275 million, or \$325 million if the company's color picture-tube business was included.

Several potential buyers have been mentioned. Thomson SA, the French government-owned electronics giant, which purchased General Electric Co.'s consumer electronics operations in July, is one. Others include Philips NV of the Netherlands and the Daewoo Group of South Korea.

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Messieurs les actionnaires sont priés d'assister à l'assemblée générale ordinaire qui se tiendra le 17 mai 1988 à 10.00 heures en l'hôtel de la Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, 2, boulevard Royal, Luxembourg, pour délibérer sur le suivant.

ORDRE DU JOUR

1. Rapports du Conseil d'Administration et du Commissaire aux Comptes.
2. Approbation de l'état des écrits nets et de l'état des opérations au 31 décembre 1987, affectation du résultat.
3. Décharge aux administrateurs et au commissaire.
4. Ratification de la cooptation de deux administrateurs.
5. Nominations statutaires.

Aucun quorum n'est requis pour les points à l'ordre du jour de l'assemblée générale annuelle et les décisions seront prises à la majorité des actions présentes ou représentées à l'assemblée.

Pour être admis à l'assemblée, les propriétaires d'actions au porteur sont priés de déposer leurs actions cinq jours avant l'assemblée aux guichets de la Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, 2, boulevard Royal, Luxembourg.

Le Conseil d'Administration

ICI's Earnings Rose 7.2% in First Quarter

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Imperial Chemical Industries PLC, one of the world's biggest chemicals producers, said Thursday that its first-quarter pretax profit rose 7.2 percent from a year earlier.

The London-based company said earnings were £35 million (\$670 million), compared with £33.4 million a year earlier, while revenue rose 6.5 percent to £2.94 billion. ICI said sales were strong in the United States and continental Europe, despite a rise in the value of the pound. British revenue slipped by less than 1 percent to £672 million.

ICI said its Stauffer chemicals unit in the United States, acquired last June for \$1.69 billion, had excellent results.

Separately, ICI said that Paul A. Volcker, former Federal Reserve chairman, would join its board as a nonexecutive director. (Reuters, AP)

Cerus, Reporting '87 Profit, Says It Plans Capital Boost

PARIS — Cerus, the French holding company of the Italian financier Carlo de Benedetti, reported Thursday that parent net profit for 1987 was 222 million francs (\$39 million).

Cerus, 34 percent owned by Mr. de Benedetti's Compagnie Industrielle Riunite SpA, was founded in July 1986, and thus had no full-year 1986 comparison. Parent net profit was 54.3 million francs in the second half of 1986.

Cerus also said it would soon announce capital moves to reinforce its financial structure because of stakes taken recently in other companies.

Cerus's share price closed at 479 francs on the Paris Bourse, down from 490 on Wednesday.

Cerus failed earlier this month in its hard-fought bid for control of Société Générale de Belgique, Belgium's largest holding company with interest in more than 1,300 companies worldwide. The company did not detail future strategy concerning Générale, which came under the control of a rival group of French and Belgian companies led by Compagnie Financière de

Suez SA of France. Mr. de Benedetti and his allies are estimated to hold 47 percent of Générale.

But Cerus said it was "convinced that in the current shareholder situation, marked by the existence of two blocks of almost equivalent weight, only an agreement negotiated on the basis of the respective competence of the partners can permit the regular functioning and promote the growth of Société Générale de Belgique."

Cerus said first-quarter 1988 results from the companies in which it holds stakes were very satisfactory. It has a majority of Valeo SA, the French auto parts maker, and of Société Financière de Genève.

Its minority stakes include Yves Saint Laurent and Duménil Leblé SA, a French investment firm. Cerus became "shareholder of reference" in Duménil this year, taking a stake of 26.45 percent.

Cerus also reported that group attributable net profit for 1987 was 306 million francs. It provided on a half-year comparison for 1986. Cerus said it would pay a 15 franc dividend on 1987 earnings, up from 10 on 1986 results.

Norsk Hydro Net Soars 79%

OSLO — Norsk Hydro A/S, Norway's biggest diversified company, reported Thursday that first-quarter profit jumped 79 percent to a record \$11 million kroner (\$132 million) from a year before, because of booming prices in its metals and fertilizers business.

The results continued the improvement shown in 1987, when Hydro posted a 1.8 billion kroner profit for the full year. In 1986, it reported its first loss in more than 40 years when prices for oil and chemical fertilizers collapsed.

"This is much better than expected," said Stein Bruun, an analyst at the Oslo Finans brokerage. "The current high price for aluminum and other light metals is a major factor."

Hydro's spokesman, Odd Gull-

berg, said the company, in which the government holds a 51 percent stake, had never had such strong figures for the first quarter. The conglomerate has major interests in Norway's offshore oil industry, but Statoil, the state-owned concern whose interests are more narrowly focused on oil and gas, is Norway's largest company.

Hydro's record earnings came on only a 6.5 percent rise in sales to 14.7 billion kroner, analysts noted, meaning the improvement was due largely to higher profit margins.

The company specifically said that margins in its agriculture and fertilizer divisions and higher prices for metals had helped boost the results. However, income from its oil and gas business had declined because of lower gas prices.

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STRATEGIC INTERNATIONAL GOLD FUND S.A.

Société Anonyme
NOTICE OF MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the first Annual General Meeting of STRATEGIC INTERNATIONAL GOLD FUND will be held at the Registered Office in Luxembourg, 10A, Boulevard Royal, on:

Wednesday, 11th May, 1988 at 11 hours.

for the purpose of considering the following Agenda:

1. To receive and adopt the Management Report of the Directors for the year ended 31st December, 1987.
2. To receive and adopt the Report of the Statutory Auditor for the year ended 31st December, 1987.
3. To receive and adopt the Annual Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1987.
4. To grant discharge to the Directors and the Statutory Auditor in respect of the execution of their mandates to 31st December, 1987.
5. To receive and act on the statutory nomination for election of Directors and the Statutory Auditor for a new term of one year.
6. To appropriate the earnings.
7. To transact any other business.

The resolutions will be carried by a majority of those present or represented.

The shareholders on record at the date of the meeting are entitled to vote or give proxies. Proxies should arrive at the Registered Office of the Company not later than twenty-four hours before the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.
J.P. Moreau
Secretary General

Partners to Pay \$1.3 Billion For IC's Aerospace Business

CHICAGO — IC Industries Inc., pursuing its policy of spinning off nonconsumer-goods companies, said Thursday that it would sell its aerospace subsidiary to a partnership led by Wasserstein, Perella & Co. for \$1.3 billion.

Wasserstein, Perella and Henley Group Inc., the other partner, will pay cash for Pneumo Abex, which makes landing gear and brakes for military and commercial aircraft. IC Industries will retain 49 percent of the classified military research and development operations, which have a book value of about \$20 million.

The partnership will manage the research and development operations. IC said it intended to retain its interest as a passive investment.

Pneumo Abex, based in Boston, had 1987 sales of \$967 million.

Wasserstein, Perella and Henley said they would be equal partners in the leveraged buyout, expected to be completed by Aug. 31. In a leveraged buyout, a group borrows money to acquire a company and repays the loans with earnings of the company or sale of its assets.

The acquisition is the first in which Wasserstein, Perella has acted as a principal, not just as a

corporate advisor. The firm was founded this year by Bruce Wasserstein and Joseph R. Perella, who formerly headed the merger department at First Boston Corp.

Karl D. Bava, chairman of IC Industries, said the sale of Pneumo Abex was "a major step" in IC's plan to sharpen its focus on consumer goods and services. The company also is spinning off Illinois Central Gulf Railroad to its shareholders.

Other IC companies are Pet Inc., specialty foods; Pepsi-Cola General Bottlers; Hussmann Corp., convenience and specialty stores, and Midas International, automotive services.

Henley, based in La Jolla, California, is a manufacturing conglomerate. Its recent attempts to gain control of Santa Fe Southern Pacific Corp. ground to a halt last month after the transportation and energy company restructured.

Henley said it would participate in the transaction through Henley Investments Inc., an investment vehicle for the parent company.

Wall Street analysts had said that Pneumo Abex could fetch more than \$1.2 billion. IC said in October that it would consider selling the unit.

Loss Deepens At SNECMA

PARIS — The French aircraft engine maker SNECMA reported Thursday a net consolidated loss of 570 million francs (\$100.3 million) for 1987, about eight times the 1986 loss of 70 million francs. Sales dropped 1.9 percent to 15.1 billion francs, it said.

SNECMA attributed the decline to the dollar's fall. But aviation sources said the group's finances had also been affected by Abu Dhabi's decision to postpone delivery of several Mirage fighter jets.

Selected U.S.A./O.T.C. Quotations

	BID	ASK
Alan Jones Pl	1 3/4	2 1/4
Bitter Corp.	2	2 1/2
Chiron	13 1/2	14 1/4
Gold, Glob USA Inc.	4 1/4	4 3/4
Goodmark Food	10 1/2	10 3/4
MAG Holdings	1 1/4	1 1/2
NAV-AIR	1/2	1

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Swiss Bank Corporation and export financing.

If you're not interested in foreign markets, just turn the page.

And while you're turning, somebody out there is making plans to grab the customers your company needs. Maybe it's already happening. A lot of companies make the news by learning about the international marketplace the hard way. Are we trying to tell you there's an easy way? Not really. Except that the easiest way is probably to work the hardest. But if you are taking foreign sales seriously, the transaction skills we've developed over the years could make life easier for you. Remember, these are the markets we grew up in. And our business keeps growing.

Swiss Bank Corporation
Schweizerischer Bankverein
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The key Swiss bank

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TOTAL

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31 DECEMBER 1987

At its meeting on 26 April 1988, the Board of Directors reviewed the 1987 consolidated financial statements of the TOTAL group. The main items, in millions of French Francs, are as follows:

	1986	1987
Turnover	95,772	87,987
Funds generated from operations	4,114	6,647
Stock holding effect	(7,500)	239
Funds from operations net of stock holding effect	11,614	6,427
Consolidated result	1,246	1,559
Minority share	(775)	94
Net result (TCFF share)	(471)	1,466

The falling in oil prices led to better results in crude oil production activities. On the other hand, profits on gas production were lower due to a drop in production and a downturn in selling prices, which partially mirrored, with a time lag, crude price trends in 1986.

On the refining-marketing side, the accounting results of the US subsidiary declined, while those of the other subsidiaries underwent a significant recovery. The improvement was insufficient however to prevent CRD TOTAL FRANCE from recording once again a very substantial operating loss.

Gross capital expenditure amounted to F 3,700 million against F 9,690 million in 1986; most of this was in the upstream sector. Considerable disinvestment took place, notably the sale of the Italian refining-marketing subsidiary. This is reflected in the consolidated financial statements as a F 1,000 million capital gain.

Several significant events in late 1987 and early 1988 are worth mentioning:

- Start up of the Alwyn field in the UK North Sea.
- Takeover of a Canadian gold mining company, GETTY RESOURCES.
- public offer for the shares and share warrants held by the minority shareholders of CRD TOTAL FRANCE.
- acquisition of CSX OIL AND GAS in the United States.

These items will have a significant impact as from 1988 only.

ROYAL GROUP

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Slips on Interest Rate Fears

NEW YORK — The dollar closed lower in New York against most currencies Thursday, dropping below 1.67 Deutsche marks, a level that previously had prompted purchases of the U.S. currency.

Table with 2 columns: Currency, Rate. Includes London Dollar Rates, Swiss Franc, Japanese Yen, etc.

The dollar closed in New York at 1.6698 DM, down from 1.6748 at Wednesday's close; at 124.525 yen, slightly down from 124.85; at 5.6740 French francs, down from 5.6860; and at 1.3850 Swiss francs, almost unchanged from 1.3870.

Sweden Raises Key Rate to Curb Spending

STOCKHOLM — Sweden's central bank said Thursday that it was raising a key interest rate as part of efforts to clamp down on a spending and credit boom that threatened to boost inflation.

Oil Prices Sink Amid Fears That Accord May Elude OPEC

NEW YORK — Oil prices sank Thursday as traders took profits and rechecked accounts amid fears that OPEC officials meeting in Vienna would fail to reach agreement on a plan to cut exports.

Analysts believe the proposed 900,000 barrel-a-day drop in oil exports from both groups could boost oil prices by as much as \$3 a barrel.

JAPANESE: After T-Bonds and Real Estate, They're After U.S. Companies

flush with cash and connections to Japanese clients, but weak in merger and acquisition experience and the U.S. investment banks.

moving exchange rates, or to diversify into growth industries. These strategic goals shape the way the Japanese go about buying companies.

FORD: Automaker Sets a Record With Quarterly Profit of \$1.62 Billion

(Continued from Page 1) its Cologne plant to meet demand for Fiesta and Scorpio models. The shifts will build an extra 4,000 cars.

helped increase sales. Ford's U.S. car-market share grew from the year before period by 1.8 percentage points to 21.8 percent.

Ford said its Financial Services Group earnings were below those of a year ago because of lower profit at First Nationwide Financial, its San Francisco-based thrift.

Thursday's OTC Prices. MASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list, compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar volume.

Table with columns: Stock, Div. Yld., High, Low, 4 P.M. CHG. Lists various stocks like AAW, ADC, AIG, etc.

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150 YEARS

Thursday's AMEX Closing. Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

SPORTS

Orioles Lose No. 20, Tie Mark for Futility

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches MINNEAPOLIS — After losing from poor pitching, poor hitting, poor fielding and plain bad luck, the Baltimore Orioles tied the American League record for consecutive losses with a different shortcoming.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

defeat, a 7-6 decision to the Minnesota Twins here Wednesday night. The Orioles' losing streak is now 20 games.

"I didn't do a good managing job in the eighth inning," Robinson said. "I'll take the blame for this one."

Admittedly, reliever Bill Scherzer might share the blame. The 30-year-old left-hander, who had just been recalled from the minors, gave up back-to-back eighth-inning home runs to Kent Hrbek and Tim Laudner, snapping a 4-4 tie and sending the Orioles within three losses of the modern major-league mark for consecutive futility, held by the 1961 Philadelphia Phillies.

"If I ever had a worse game in my life, I don't know what it was," said Scherzer, who was close to tears. "You've got 24 guys on a team, and I'm sure everyone feels it (losing), but when you're the pitcher it feels worse. If performance is graded A to F, mine was a G."

Struggling Carlton Released by Twins MINNEAPOLIS — Steve Carlton, one of the best left-handers ever and the winningest active pitcher in the major leagues, was released Wednesday by the Minnesota Twins.

Carlton, 43, the only pitcher in baseball history to win four Cy Young Awards, was 0-1 this year with an earned-run average of 16.76; in 9 1/2 innings, he allowed 20 hits, 18 earned runs and five home runs. "In a 23-year career, Carlton's record is 328-244. He is among baseball's all-time leaders in victories, strikeouts (4,136), innings pitched (52,216 1-3), complete games (254), starts (709) and shutouts (55).



Oriole reliever Bill Scherzer, after consecutive eighth-inning home runs by Kent Hrbek and Tim Laudner. The game had been tied, 4-4.

that saw Nolan Ryan, 41, flirt with a sixth career no-hitter for 8 1/2 innings. Ryan surrendered a looping single to center by Mike Schmidt with one out in the ninth; Philadelphia eventually tied the score, 2-2, forcing extra innings. Dave Smith, who retired the Phils in order in the 10th, was the winner.

Lakers, Celtics Again — Probably

By Sam Goldaper New York Times Service

NEW YORK — With the National Basketball Association playoffs having begun Thursday night, a question asked since last June suddenly took on immediacy: Can the Los Angeles Lakers become the

probably the NBA's toughest player to match up against. The Knicks will counter with youth, a flock of different defensive deployments and the best center combination in the league — Patrick Ewing and Bill Cartwright.

NBA PLAYOFF PREVIEW

first team since the 1969 Boston Celtics to win successive championships? And will it be another Celtic-Laker final — the two teams have split the last four titles — or will somebody dethrone Boston?

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Washington Bullets vs. Detroit Pistons: If any team has a shot at knocking off the Celtics as conference champions, it could be the Pistons, who nearly did it last year. Detroit has the size, speed, quickness, depth and experience; in addition, Vinnie Johnson came out of his shooting slump toward the end of the season. The Bullets, who changed coaches in midseason, are an unpredictable team that struggled into the playoffs. Moses Malone is no longer a dominant center, and if Washington is going to surprise Detroit in this best-of-five series, Jeff Malone must shoot consistently from the outside. Bernard King may be a player to watch. While playing for the New York Knicks, some of his best scoring games were against the Pistons.

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Houston Rockets vs. Dallas Mavericks: After winning a franchise-record 55 games and the Midwest Division title a year ago, Dallas was upset in the opening round of the playoffs by Seattle. After leading the division for much of this season, Dallas folded in the waning weeks and finished behind Denver. Although the Mavericks had a 4-2

edge over Houston this year, their performance of late makes this a difficult matchup to predict. Houston, which dismantled its heralded Twin Towers earlier in the season by trading Ralph Sampson to Golden State, is better than its 46-36 finish indicates. But can Joe Barry Carroll, whom the Rockets got for Sampson, rise to the occasion?

Utah Jazz vs. Portland Trail Blazers: Frank Layden, the Utah coach and quipster, was being quite honest when he said this series would determine which team wins the official lamb for Los Angeles in the conference semifinal. Layden stressed that his assessment wasn't meant to detract from either team, but to point up the Lakers' supremacy. With Karl Malone scoring between 31 and 41 points and grabbing between 11 and 19 rebounds, Utah won four of the five regular-season meetings between the teams (playermaker John Stockton registered the league's season-assist high with 26 against Portland). The Trail Blazers, with 53 victories, were one of the NBA's most surprising teams as Jeff Malone was fine running from the front, but they could use a center and a spine transplant. In the playoffs, where teams typically crowd them into a half-court game and force them to take jump shots, they're wearing no clothes.

The Pistons are second in the NBA since the all-star break, 29-12. They run, shoot, rebound and they bash on your bones. But I wonder about Isaiah Thomas. For all his brilliance, I wonder if at the ends of games he'll make his teammates better, or if he'll rather concentrate on making himself better.

Denver Nuggets vs. Dallas Mavericks: Denver's success since the trade in which it acquired Michael Adams and Vince Carter from Washington. In addition to piling up 503 assists, the 5-foot-9 (1.75-meter) Adams had at least one 3-point basket in his last 41 games. Seattle again was the only team to the league to have three players who averaged 20 points or more a game — Dale Ellis (25.8), Kevin McDaniel (21.4) and Tom Chambers (20.4).

VANTAGE POINT/Tony Kornheiser

From No Thanks to True Love

By Tony Kornheiser Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Like you, I was chagrined the Los Angeles Clippers juggernaut barely missed the final cut for the NBA playoffs. Maybe next year, maybe 2001. Instead of picking series winners, I've separated the kaboodle into teams I like in the playoffs, teams I don't trust in the playoffs and teams I don't trust in the playoffs.

and to the fitness offense, and find a way to overcome them.

• Milwaukee has grand old names — Silken, Cummings, Moncrief, Lucas, Pierce, Presley. They've been around since Gettysburg. The Bucks are deep and experienced. Why did they win only 42 games? I like Chicago, Cleveland, Utah and Portland. If any of them wins the championship, you can't live. So, of course, they play each other in the first round.

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Table with columns for League, Team, Score, and Innings. Includes American League and National League results.

Hockey

NHL Playoffs

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

St. Louis 4, Detroit 1-3

Northwest 2, Detroit 1-1-2

St. Louis 4, Detroit 3-1

St. Louis 4, Detroit 3-1

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Blues Ousted, Red Wings Gird for Oilers

The Associated Press

DETROIT — Doormats of the National Hockey League two years ago, the Detroit Red Wings qualified for their second straight trip to the Campbell Conference finals

Wednesday night with a 4-3 victory over the St. Louis Blues.

Steve Bozek kept St. Louis a 3-2 lead at 4:04 of the third period, but John Chabot's third tally of the playoffs, 1:37 later, tied the game



Tim Higgins, setting up to beat Greg Millen with the game-winner.

STANLEY CUP PLAYOFFS

at 3-3. Tim Higgins scored his first playoff goal with 2:25 remaining, giving Detroit the victory and the Norris Division title in five games.

Higgins took a loose puck along the right boards, skated around defenseman Paul Cavallini and beat goalie Greg Millen with a backhander on an unassisted goal.

"The bottom line is they're a heck of a team," said Jacques Martin, the St. Louis coach. "They're well-balanced, when you consider that one of their checkers scored the winning goal."

The Red Wings have become a title contender since Jacques Demers became coach before the 1986-87 season. Last year, they

were eliminated in the playoff semifinals by Edmonton, which won the title, in five tight games.

Next Tuesday a rematch will begin. Edmonton rolled past Calgary — the NHL's top-scoring team — in the Smythe Division finals, so the Wings may not fare much better against the Oilers this year than last.

But they think they can, even without captain Steve Yzerman, a 50-goal scorer out with a knee injury.

"I don't think they'll be laughing at us like they did in the papers last year," said forward Gerard Gallant. "I think it's going to be a tough series."

Demers concurred: "When we step into Edmonton, they know we're a good club. This time it's not a shock to them."

IOC Calls for a June Meeting On S. Africa, Boycott Threats

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

STOCKHOLM — The International Olympic Committee, distressed at repeated boycott threats by black African nations, called a special meeting Thursday to underline its anti-apartheid stance on South Africa.

he can to make sure there are no problems," the source said.

Black African nations pulled out of the Montreal Games in 1976 to protest a South African tour by a New Zealand rugby squad. Superpower boycotts dented the Olympic full representation in 1980 and '84. A record 161 nations have accepted invitations to compete in Seoul; only six — including Ethiopia and the Seychelles from Africa — are staying away in support of North Korea's demands to co-host the Games.

The June 21 meeting in Lausanne, Switzerland, will "reaffirm IOC policy regarding" the racially segregated nation, said Juan Antonio Samaranch, the IOC president. The IOC expelled South Africa more than a decade ago because of its racial policies and has rejected several requests for readmission.

The IOC said it would invite heads of Summer and Winter Olympic sports federations, leaders of each continent's Olympic committee group and "leaders of sport in Africa." The IOC wants to get the African side of the issue, and the one-day session will be an exchange of views, committee sources said.

But they also said the IOC is tiring of threats of African boycotts every time the Games roll around. "We are a little concerned that every four years we are used as bait," said Richard Poirier, the Canadian IOC vice-president. "It's unfair. We were the first to take action against South Africa."

Another source said that, with the defusing of a possible boycott by East-bloc countries, Samaranch sees the African issue as the lone remaining potential trouble spot for September's Summer Games in Seoul. "He wants to do everything

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INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued from Back Page)

Grid of classified advertisements including Employment, Autos Tax Free, Auto Rentals, Legal Services, Education, and various international agencies.

Major League Standings table showing American League and National League results for various teams like Cleveland, Boston, New York, etc.

Baseball and Hockey scoreboards with detailed game results and statistics.

European Soccer section with international match results and news.

Transition section with baseball and football news.

Major League Standings section with detailed team performance data.

OBSERVER

Needle in a Hair Stack

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — The telephone just rang and I picked it up and — this is no joke — a machine said, "Hello, I'm from the Hair Loss Council."

This time, however, I regretted the rudeness before the receiver had stopped rattling in its cradle. My reflexes had betrayed me. In the next breath I upbraid myself for never letting a telephone machine deliver more than eight words of sales pitch, they had ruined my chance to communicate at last with the mysterious Hair Loss Council.

I waited for the machine to call back, but it did not. What the Hair Loss Council wanted to say I cannot guess, because the council's activities are absolutely secret and its members are sworn to silence. It is said that those who violate the oath are thrown into gigantic vats of lost hair containing a high percentage of mustache hair, which slowly tickles them to death.

Rumors in the international underworld have it that the council has been importing low-cost lost hair from Asia and mixing it with lost domestic hair. Congressmen who want the United States to stay competitive with the rest of the world are out laughing at the thought of the authentic American product being overwhelmed by Asian hair.

Today's Hair Loss Council was founded in the 18th century as a secret society to track down and punish wig thieves who preyed on elegant gentlemen who felt awkward without their powdered wigs.

Armed wig highwaymen terrorized the countryside with their blood-chilling command, "Your wig or your life!" When the courts refused to levy sentences greater than 30 days suspended, except in thefts of judges' wigs (a hanging offense), the wig-wearing citizenry took law into their own hands and formed the Hair Loss Council.

Thereafter, wig bandits knew that if caught they could look forward to being tarred and covered with wig powder. It is said the council still carries on this tradition today by tracking down holdup men who take victims' toupees, then cutting the felons' hair and

dipping it along with their pistols in a bucket of molasses. Perhaps so. Perhaps this is why so few stickup men go for toupees anymore. There are ugly rumors, however, that the council is now more interested in creating hair loss than in punishing those who cause it.

As with so much else in American life, the Pentagon is said to be behind this sinister development in the Hair Loss Council's character. No, the dreaded hair bomb, long rumored to be under development, is not involved. The hair bomb, packed with billions of tiny, chopped fragments of hairs Americans lose every day, would, if exploded over a large city, make much of the population sneeze itself to death. The technology is well understood, but the labor costs of chopping into small, sneeze-inducing lengths all the lost hair required for such a bomb was too much even for President Reagan.

On the other hand, the Pentagon is rumored to be intensely interested in Hair Stack as a method for confusing enemy attackers about the location of its intercontinental missiles.

As its name suggests, Hair Stack would be just that: a gigantic mound of lost hair concealing, or maybe not concealing, an ICBM. With the fashion for shorter hair among men, it should be easy to sweep up enough hair from barber-shop floors, as well as beauty parlors and shower-drain strainers, to create thousands of Hair Stacks across the country.

Then let some enemy just try to guess where the ICBM is, heh, heh, heh. Hair Stack: better than the old raucous MA missile snail-game deployment, some say.

In any case, if the Pentagon goes for Hair Stack lost hair will become as precious as gold. So maybe, as the cynics whisper, the Hair Loss Council really is more interested now in creating hair loss than in fighting toupee crime in the streets.

I don't know anything for sure, and, mind you, I've said nothing, I just wish I hadn't been so quick to jump up when that machine said, "I'm from the Hair Loss Council."

My interest? Strictly professional. I'm a newspaperman, after all, and there's bound to be an Ed Meese again. Always is.

New York Times Service

Suzanne Farrell's Battle to Dance Again

By Paula Span
Washington Post Service
NEW YORK — Suzanne Farrell had told herself, after the operation that replaced her arthritic hip with a plastic one last year, that the object was simply "to be normal."

To be free of the pain and immobility that had forced her off the stage after two decades with the New York City Ballet. But it didn't take her long to recognize that mere normalcy wasn't enough, not for someone who had been one of the world's most celebrated ballerinas. Recuperating last spring, struggling onto crutches to walk up and down the apartment foyer as her doctor had advised, she oozed with horror that one leg seemed shorter than the other.

"I thought, 'Oh, my God,' my heart sank. I had a very nice nurse who said, 'You can always put a lift in your shoe.' I said, 'But I can't dance.'"

A year later, Suzanne Farrell can dance. In fact, her appearance this week in an opening-night piece choreographed for her by Peter Martins was one of the emotional peaks of the NYCB's three-week American Music Festival, which celebrates the company's 40th anniversary.

Martins' "Sophisticated Lady" features Duke Ellington's jazz, 16 formally attired "boys" and Farrell (Martins' longtime partner before he turned co-balletmaster) in a long, black, Ginger Rogers kind of dress and high heels. Peter comes in at one point; we do some ballroom dancing. It's nice to be part of the festival. It's nice to dance with Peter again.

The announcement of Farrell's retirement in the fall of 1986 was a mournful occasion in the dance world. For three years, arthritis in her right hip had grown increasingly crippling although, curiously, "when I was performing, I had no pain. I guess the adrenalin, endorphins or whatever."

For years she danced nearly every night of the season and typically took no more than a week's vacation from classes and work-outs. "Mr. B had this philosophy," she says, recalling the late George Balanchine, who created ballets for her and enshrined her as the company's chief treasure. "You dance now, give it everything you've got. For years, I gave

it everything I had." Now 43, she acknowledges the irony: "In the process of attaining what you want to achieve, you're using up the fuel, the very instrument you want to preserve. It's not an intellectual art."

When she underwent her hip replacement last February, surgeons made no promises about her future. "My doctor didn't tell me I would dance, or could dance, or encourage me to dance."

She did the exercises prescribed. She learned to use metal crutches, walking the apartment corridor three or four times a day, then putting partial weight on it, then graduating to a cane. The apparent difference in the length of her legs evened out; she was left with no limp.

As she grew stronger, she recognized that "I had healed well." To return to the barre and the classroom became a goal, more for recuperative reasons than professional ones, she says. It was uncharted territory, relearning ballet with an artificial joint. The former NYCB star Edward Villella had also had a hip replaced and then performed on a few occasions, but she stopped dancing shortly afterward.

Still, she plunged into the routine, working three times a week with the company therapist, riding an exercise bike, reawakening the memory bred in to her muscles over all those years. "I thought, 'Well, my feet will point; nothing wrong with my feet.' But I had to get everything back," she sighs. "Your balance, your reflexes aren't as fast. It wasn't until I started going back to the barre that I could tell where I stood."

Last summer, she and her husband, Paul Mejia (director of the Fort Worth Ballet), made their seasonal migration to the Adirondacks, where they have a country home and run a dance camp. Farrell took to the barre along with the teen-agers, "self-conscious because I couldn't do things as well as I'd like to and I was struggling to try to get a good example for them."

"Day by day, I started getting a micrometer better." The leg would lift a bit higher, turn out a fraction of an inch further. Back in New York, Farrell rejoined the NYCB's classes last fall, pushing herself hardest on



Despite a plastic hip, the dancer is again appearing on the stage.

days she felt most sore and least flexible. The milestone she remembers most was the day she fell in class. "I had gotten some of my nerve back," she says. "Instead of doing two pirouettes, I was going for three." Her classmates dashed over fearfully, but Farrell felt somehow liberated from overcautiousness. She could dance, she could fall, she could get up and go on. The next step was to perform.

The vehicle chosen for her return this January was the final "Rosenkavalier" movement of "Vienna Waltzes," one of the many roles that Balanchine had created for her. The packed house at the New York State Theater was silent when she walked alone onto the stage, an elegant figure in white satin and long gloves; then it broke into roars and applause. Farrell, always nervous before dancing, says she scarcely noticed

the fervor. "I was pretty much in my own little world. A year and a half is a long time. Yet when I got out there, I had memories, physical and mental feelings of having been there before. It became homey."

When it was over — so quickly that she later said she was ready to do it again — the crowd was on its feet yelling "Brava!" She danced four other performances.

As she works, Farrell feels both the exhilaration of continuing to improve and some resignation, as well, about what she cannot do. Her new hip responds better than she had dared to hope, but artificial joints were never meant to provide the range of movement or take the physical abuse associated with classical ballet. "It's plastic; it doesn't have a memory; it doesn't take directions. You can train muscles, but you can't train this."

She treads a careful line between cautiousness and daring. She can leap and pirouette, but not sit in a split. She figures she shouldn't race across traffic after a taxi. She lives in a fourth-floor walk-up apartment and says she wants to avoid either racing recklessly down the stairs or being afraid to relinquish the handrail.

"Clearly, my typical repertoire is not possible. But I may go on to do a whole new repertoire." She pauses. "For hippies." She pauses again, intrigued. "And if not, fine, I've had a wonderful career. Nobody's had a career like mine."

Farrell, who will be teaching at the School of American Ballet next fall, says she wasn't really prepared for retirement. "I thought I'd dance forever," she admits. However long it lasts or far it goes, this second chance, she thinks, may leave her better able to take her eventual leave.

For 43 is a bit over the age of a ballerina, whatever sort of hip she twirls on. Pressed by the merciless standards of their profession, most dancers must contemplate the end of their performing careers by their late 30s.

"I love this age," Farrell says. "I feel I've learned something. I feel I've gone somewhere. On the other hand, I feel younger than ever. That's why it's so hard to believe that I don't have another 25 years to dance."

PEOPLE

Substitute Ballerina Wins London Opinion

It was fairy-tale night at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, in London, when the leading ballerina in the Royal Ballet's "Swan Lake" injured herself in front of a packed house, danced on in pain, then had to be replaced by a dancer who didn't know the role. "Oh, I loved it — they were shouting at me from the wings and mowing what I had to do, but I couldn't dance and watch them as well as I had danced," said the substitute, 20-year-old Virginia Duranti. Maite Odiola, danced into the scenery at the end of the second act and fell against a step. She started dancing again in the third act but was replaced by Duranti, who stepped into the role at the point where calls for the famous 32 fouettés. Duranti, who had danced as a peasant girl in the first act and as a cygnet in the second, received a tumultuous standing ovation at the end.

Washington is paying tribute this week to the first lady who helped dress the city in its spring finery of blooming tulips and blossoming dogwoods. Lady Bird Johnson, wife of former President Lyndon Johnson and founder of the wildflower center, is the subject of separate commemorations by the House and Senate and in the White House Rose Garden.

Three plastic wastewares of cartoon characters — bought by Andy Warhol at Bloomingdale's — fetched \$2,640 in wild bidding Wednesday on the fifth day of a 10-day auction of his collection of art and kitsch in New York. The wares, all in their original packaging, bore the department store's original price tags of \$20 and \$10. The buyer, a private collector, was not identified. During the first five days of the auction, Warhol's personal collection has fetched more than \$9 million.

The Chinese Embassy in Washington invited a throng of guests to promote "Ancestors: 500 Years in the Life of a Chinese Family" by Frank Ching, a book which was published in New York this spring. The book views China's political and cultural life through the prism of a prominent family it traces back to the poet Qin Guan, who lived in the 11th century.

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